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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

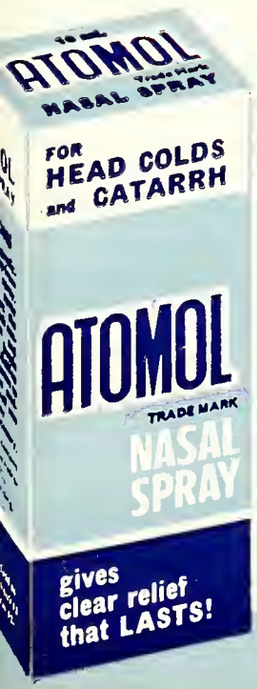
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DECEMBER 5 1964

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The new

3-injection

course for protection against hay fever

Hay Fever sufferers can look forward with relief to next summer, by receiving a short course of desensitisation with D-Vac Pollens.

D-Vac Pollens is a 'depot' pollen vaccine formulated by the Bencard Allergy Unit. The new 3-dose course is the outcome of three years' experience with D-Vac Pollens in allergy clinics, showing it to be safe and at least as effective as aqueous vaccine.

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Action now against hay fever will bring its reward next summer

The 3 injections are administered at 4-week intervals starting between 1st and 20th February. Because D-Vac Pollens is prepared specially to order, prescriptions (marked 'Primary' or 'Advanced' Course) should be made out and orders placed **before 31st December,** and should indicate the date in February on which the first dose is required.

D-VAC* Pollens is a product of British research at
The Bencard Allergy Unit
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* regd.

A

Great Christmas favourite with small-gift seekers

Elegant, leakproof Cutipen - the easy way to trim unsightly cuticles - is always snapped up *fast* at Christmas. It's the perfect small-gift for every woman - and only 3/9. Stock up now.

Cutipen advertising is appearing in
WOMAN, WOMAN'S MIRROR, WOMAN'S WEEKLY, READER'S DIGEST.
Includes special Christmas-gift reminder.

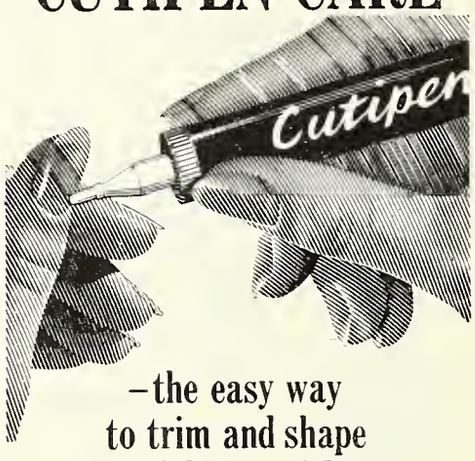


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Beautiful nails begin with CUTIPEN-CARE



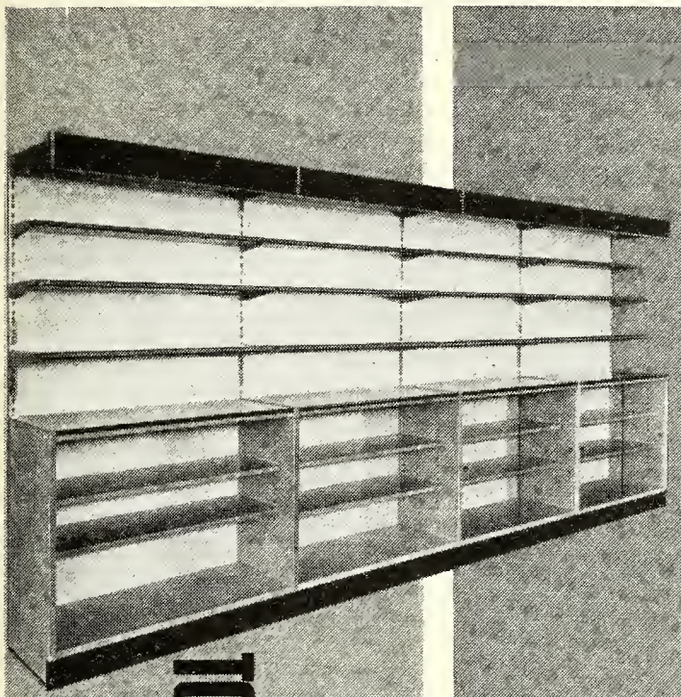
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The self-contained Cutipen feeds gentle acting lanolised cream one drop at a time to soften your cuticles. Then, with the unique shaper nib, you simply *smooth* them away, revealing the beauty of your half moons. Cutipen-care is so quick, so clean—no need for orange sticks or cotton wool. No cutting. The Cutipen is leak-proof and a handy size for your bag. Use it regularly—and keep your nails beautiful.

Cutipen

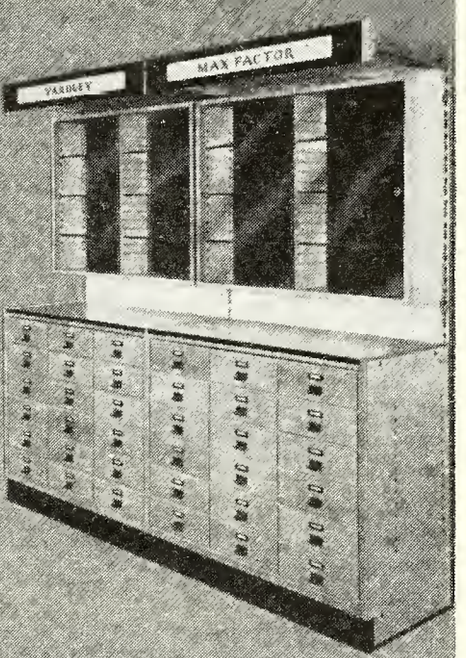
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Cutipen - the perfect small gift



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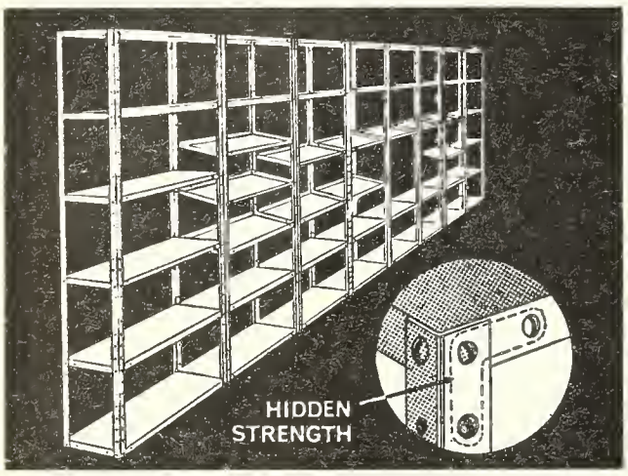
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Registered Brands: VERLOSHEER. VERLOFABRIK. VERLONET
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BELTS, TRUSSES, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, ETC.
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SUPER WHITE FINISH ON QUALITY TESTED STEEL

Available Height	IMMEDIATE Delivery 6 ft., 7 ft., high. Width	Depth	No. of Shelves	Examples: Price	Price of Extra Shelves
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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE

From the 1st December, 1964, Fennings' Fever Mixture will be manufactured and distributed by J. Waterhouse & Co., Ltd., Church Street, Old Square, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs. (Telephone: ASHton 5667), and all orders for this preparation after that date should be sent to them.

All Fennings' Preparations, other than Fever Mixture, will continue to be manufactured and distributed by J. Sanger & Sons, Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex (Telephone: Lancing 3654).

It is regretted that assorted orders including Fever Mixture can no longer be supplied, but the trade will find that they benefit by this new arrangement, as the minimum order for carriage paid Fever Mixture has been reduced to one gross, and minimum carriage paid terms for our other preparations reduced to £10.

It will also be noted that the prices of Fennings' Children's Cooling Powders and Fennings' Little Healers have been increased from 1st December, 1964, but no alteration has been made to the dispensing pack containing 100 Children's Cooling Powders and consequently the price of the single powder remains the same at 2d. each.

ALFRED FENNINGS
HORSHAM, SUSSEX TEL.: HORSHAM 3427

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of interest to all firms engaged as contractors in

TABLETTING

Patent Counsel's Opinion has been taken on the legal position of the tabletter when the active compound supplied to him by the firm for which he makes the tablets infringes a patent.

The Opinion states: 'Whether innocently done or not however, I am clear that the tabletting amounts to infringement'.

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WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTS

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General Medical Council

ADDENDUM 1964

to the

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA 1963

Publication date December 1, 1964
Official from June 1, 1965

The Addendum contains important amendments to the British Pharmacopœia 1963 and 60 new monographs on drugs, including anibiotics, vaccines, radioactive materials and synthetic drugs, and antioxidants, preservatives and sweetening agents.

Pages xviii + 91 Price 45s.

Postage 1s. (overseas 3s.)

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Pages xxviii + 1210 Price £5
Postage 2s. 9d. (overseas 6s. 6d.)

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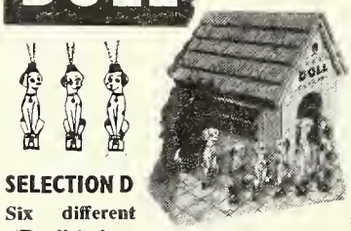
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THE PHARMACEUTICAL PRESS,

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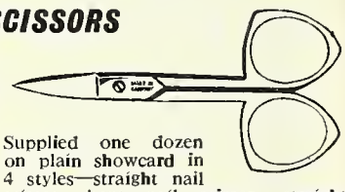
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Supplied one dozen on attractive dispenser showcard in three sizes—4½″ gentlemen's, 6¾″ handbag, 8″ dressing table.

NAIL AND CUTICLE SCISSORS
Highly polished nickel finish — Extra sharp cutting blades with fine points. New "bow" shaped handle for surer grip.



Write for details of generous wholesale terms.

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"Tyroco" Throat Lozenges

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2 oz. Refill
1/6



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6 oz.
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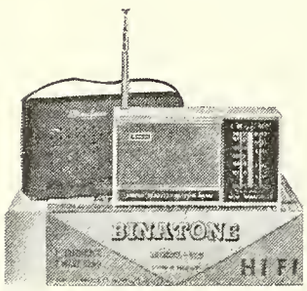
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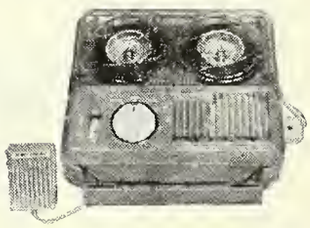
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PRICES ARE GOING DOWN



THESE PRICES COME INTO EFFECT AS FROM DECEMBER 1st 1964

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This obviously means greater productivity and with it reduced prices which we are able to pass on to the public.

At these prices REGENT, Britain's fastest selling Binoculars will be within everybody's reach so make sure of getting your share of this huge 1965 market by placing your orders well in advance.

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71-73 GREAT PORTLAND ST., LONDON, W.1.

Telephone: MUSeum 2901/4

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY

and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 182 December 5, 1964 No. 4425

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

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In this elegant self-displaying outer – **£2 9s. 6d.**

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Over three million ready customers

The new Hair Salon Pack makes a Morphy-Richards Hair Dryer work even faster. That's why the three million women who now own a Morphy-Richards Hair Dryer will also want a new Morphy-Richards Hair Salon Pack.

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Stock up now for big pre-Christmas gift sales—
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80-82 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 182 DECEMBER 5, 1964 No. 4425

Health Service Costs

£7·5 MILLIONS MORE FOR PHARMACISTS

AN extra £15·5 millions is required for the National Health Service for the year ending March 31, 1965, according to the Civil Estimates (Supplementary) (H.M. Stationery Office, 5s.). Revised estimates for pharmaceutical services are as follows:—

EXPENDITURE

Present Provision	INCREASES IN PRESENT PROVISION REFERRED TO IN SUMMARY:	Revised Provision	Increase
£		£	£
80,973,000	**F. PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICES . .**	**88,473,000**	**7,500,000**
	(1) Pharmacists:		
69,971,000	(*a*) Cost of drugs and appliances, etc.	70,038,000	
12,489,000	(*b*) On-cost allowance	9,558,000	
15,244,000	(*c*) Dispensing fees and rota payments	25,608,000	
4,230,000	(2) As in Original Estimate . . .	4,230,000	
101,934,000		109,434,000	

Of that amount £7·5 millions extra is required for the Executive Councils in England and Wales to meet the expected increased cost of pharmaceutical services in accordance with the agreement reached with the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee (see *C. & D.*, June 27, p. 642, and July 4, p. 1). Retrospective payments for 1962 and 1963 amount to about £5 millions. Provision made at this stage represents approximately 75 per cent. of the increase likely to be required: thus England, £6.955,000; Wales, £545,000. Those figures include an amount in respect of the increase in rate of container allowance. For pay increases for hospital staff the supplementary estimate is £8 millions.

British Pharmacopœia

1966 ADDENDUM IN HAND

WORK is proceeding on the preparation of a new edition of the British Pharmacopœia and of a second Addendum (to be published early in 1966) to the British Pharmacopœia, 1964. The following monographs are proposed to be included, subject to the completion of satisfactory specifications within the time available:—

Amitriptyline hydrochloride; amitriptyline injection and amitriptyline tablets.

Betamethasone sodium phosphate; betamethasone sodium phosphate injection and betamethasone sodium phosphate tablets.

Chlorproguanil hydrochloride and chlorproguanil tablets; chlordiazepoxide; chlordiazepoxide tablets; chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride and chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride capsules; choline theophyllinate and choline theophyllinate tablets; colistin "methanesulphonate"; colistin injection; colistin sulphate and colistin tablets; cycloserine tablets; cyproheptadine hydrochloride and cyproheptadine tablets.

Dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride and dextropropoxyphene capsules; diazepam and diazepam tablets; dicyclomine hydrochloride and dicyclomine tablets; dihydrotachysterol and dihydrotachysterol solution.

Ecothiopate iodide; emulsified influenza vaccine; erythromycin stearate and erythromycin stearate tablets; ethchlorvynol and ethchlorvynol capsules.

Iothalamic acid; iron dextran injection; iron sorbitol injection.

Light dextran injection.

Meglumine iothalamate injection; metaraminol bitartrate and metaraminol injection; methohexitone and methohexitone injection; methotrexate and methotrexate tablets; methylergometrine tablets.

Nialamide and nialamide tablets; nortriptyline hydrochloride, nortriptyline capsules and nortriptyline tablets.

Orciprenaline sulphate, orciprenaline injection and orciprenaline tablets; oxyphencyclimine hydrochloride and oxyphencyclimine tablets; oxytocin tablets.

Paromomycin sulphate and paromomycin capsules; phenethicillin potassium; phenethicillin capsules and phenethicillin tablets; phenglutarimide hydrochloride and phenglutarimide tablets; phenmetrazine hydrochloride and phenmetrazine tablets; prednisolone sodium phosphate and prednisolone sodium phosphate injection; pronethalol hydrochloride; pronethalol injection and pronethalol tablets.

Sodium iothalamate injection; sulphadimethoxine and sulphadimethoxine tablets; sulphamethoxydiazine and sulphamethoxydiazine tablets; sulphasalazine and sulphasalazine tablets; sulphinpyrazone and sulphinpyrazone tablets.

Thiotepa and thiotepa injection; tranylcypromine sulphate and tranylcypromine tablets; tricyclamol chloride; tricyclamol capsules and tricyclanol tablets; triprolidine hydrochloride and triprolidine tablets.

Viprynium embonate and viprynium tablets.

The Committee on British Chemical Reference Substances, established jointly by the General Medical Council and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has appointed four panels of experts who are now carrying out the laboratory investigations necessary for the establishment of the reference substances. The Commission has reported to the General Medical Council that it has considered the Ministry of Health memorandum on medicines legislation and has sent a reply to the Ministry setting out its views "with particular regard to future arrangements for the establishment of standards for drugs."

Test Samples

"PRESCRIPTION" DRUGS PROCEDURE

SAMPLING officers acting under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are being asked by the Ministry of Health to give pharmacists a receipt when purchasing drugs that are normally only obtainable on prescription. A letter from the Ministry to Food and Drugs Authorities says that representations have been received that pharmacists are reluctant to supply officers with samples of such drugs, even though the officers are authorised to make the purchases under section 91 of the Act. It is therefore recommended that the authorisation carried by a sampling officer should contain a reference to those sections of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1953, the Therapeutic Substances (Supply of Substances for Analysis) Regulations, 1958, the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and Poisons Rules, that affect such supplies. Issue of a receipt for controlled drugs, it is suggested, would give the pharmacist a permanent record of the transaction since it is possible that he may, at a later date, be called upon to account by an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society or by the police for the drugs supplied. Nothing in the procedure recommended would affect the obligation on the sampling officer



RESEARCH ON INSECTICIDES: The Cooper Technical Bureau, Berkhamsted, Herts, attracts many visitors from overseas. Here Dr. H. Ayoub, Director-General of the Egyptian Government Veterinary Laboratories, and a colleague, Dr. G. Tadros, a specialist in insect-transmitted diseases, are being shown round the Bureau by Mr. J. Wood (right).

to produce a signed order when requiring a poison listed in Schedule 1 to the Poisons Rules.

Statutory Committee

THREE FORTHCOMING INQUIRIES

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society is meeting at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 10.30 a.m. on December 15, to consider information and evidence from which it appears:—(1) That a member of the Society has been convicted of an offence under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933; (2) that a member of the Society, whilst employed as a manager of a pharmacy, has been found to be under the influence of alcohol on the premises of his employers; (3) that a member of the Society has been (a) found to be under the influence of alcohol when employed as a manager of a pharmacy, and (b) convicted of offences against the Licensing Act, 1872, and the Road Traffic Act, 1960; and (4) that a member of the Society, whilst employed as a manager of a pharmacy, was found drunk on a public highway.

Chemical Industry

COMMITTEE EXPECTS IMPORTS TO FALL

THE economic development committee for the Chemical Industry which met recently under the chairmanship of Mr. G. H. Beeby considered a report on the recent progress of the industry. The report showed that productivity and output were both rising rapidly in line with the growth objective and that while there was a continued rising trend in exports, chemicals imports were rising at an even faster rate. It was, however, noted that some of the imports would be reduced as plants under construction came on stream. The Committee is also engaged in a study of the chemical industry's probable requirements in manpower up to 1970 involving possible changes in the composition of the labour force because of technological advance. An investigation into the stockholding position of the industry is also being undertaken.

Offices and Shops Act

PROVISIONS NOW IN FORCE

THE first-aid provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act, 1963, came into force on December 1. All premises covered by the Act must be provided with a first-aid box or cupboard for the use of all employees, which must be in the charge of a responsible person. Where more than 150 people are employed one of the persons in charge of a box must be trained in first-aid. The minimum contents of first-aid boxes have been prescribed by Order and vary according to the type of premises and the number of people each box has to serve. (See *C. & D.*, July 11, p. 41.)

DRUGS INQUIRY

Demand by the Trades Union Congress

THE Trades Union Congress has sent to the Minister of Health a statement setting out a case for a public inquiry into the structure and pricing policy of the drug and pharmaceutical industry. It states that the general council of the Congress has for some time been concerned about the operation of the United Kingdom drug industry, particularly in its relationship to the National Health Service. The council has examined the structure and pricing policies of the industry and the criticisms that have been made of it, and has considered means by which the industry's policies might be made to reflect more adequately the national interest. As the National Health Service absorbs about three-fifths of the industry's home sales, the industry's pattern of development is heavily dependent on public health policies, but there is evidence, says the report, of a conflict between the public's interest in the economic production of safe cheap drugs and the industry's preoccupation with its return on invested capital.

The cost of drugs supplied to the N.H.S. has been a constant source of public criticism. The prices of drugs, and the profits made by firms in the industry, have remained high in spite of the operation of the voluntary price regulation scheme, and there appears scope for further price reductions. The 1962-63 report of the Committee of Public Accounts drew attention to cases in which prices had remained excessively high, despite pressure from the Ministry, and to a case in which the subsidiary of a Swiss company had refused to reduce its prices. The Committee of Public Accounts also drew attention to the annual expenditure by the industry of £6½ millions on advertising drugs (against sales of about £67 millions). About £3 millions was spent on representatives visiting doctors to promote sales of proprietary drugs, and the promotion of proprietary drugs had led to the prescribing of relatively costly proprietaries. An analysis in 1961 revealed a potential saving of £800,000 a year if unbranded standard drugs had been prescribed instead of proprietary preparations: on one drug alone £¼ million could have been saved. There had been a steady rise in the proportion and cost of proprietary preparations in prescriptions: in 1961, 60 per cent. of prescriptions were for proprietary preparations (against 12 per cent. in 1948) and they accounted for 79 per cent. of the cost of prescriptions.

The general council believes that there is a clear case for an inquiry into the drug and pharmaceutical industry. The Committee of Inquiry should be asked to examine the effects of granting drug patents, how the voluntary price regulation scheme could be used more effectively to establish a reasonable level of prices, and the structure of costs (including expenditure on sales promotion) and profits in the industry, and should consider whether it would be desirable for the State itself to undertake or participate in the manufacture of drugs.

Industry's Rejoinder

Commenting on the T.U.C. statement, Mr. Sam Howard (president of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry) said on November 27 "We are in constant touch with the Ministry of Health and would have expected the Ministry to have instituted an inquiry if they had thought it necessary. However, the T.U.C. request, as reported, contains so many misleading statements and there are such serious omissions in it that we are now confirmed in our view that something new should be done to inform the public about the pharmaceutical industry. We would therefore welcome the inquiry requested, so long as the body conducting it be formed of persons who understand the medical, scientific and business problems of the industry and who will take an independent, objective and comprehensive view."

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Inaugural Dinner

KERRY CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

THE president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. J. O'Donnell), and the president (Mr. W. Dalton) and secretary (Mr. B. Smith) of the Irish Drug Association were among the guests at the inaugural dinner of the Kerry Chemists' Association, held in Tralee on November 22. Addressing the company MR. O'DONNELL said that pharmacists had been brought into being under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act 1875 primarily to protect the public interest. Over the years they had continued to fulfil that function and, when existing legislation became outdated owing to the ever increasing introduction of potent pharmaceutical and medical products, had introduced voluntary control, refusing to supply a large range of preparations except when medically prescribed. The introduction of the Poisons Bill in 1960 and the subsequent Act and regulations had added considerably to the pharmacists' legal responsibilities. It was now hoped that with the co-operation of the pharmaceutical and medical professions and the public, indiscriminate self-medication would be curbed. It was a matter for regret, the president continued, that 30-40 per cent. of the population were compelled to obtain their medicines through the dispensaries and were denied the benefits of a full pharmaceutical service through the community pharmacies. He hoped that that would be rectified by legislation. *Chairman* of the Association is Mr. E. Kelliher; *secretary* is Mr. O. J. McMahon, Lixnaw, Tralee, co. Kerry.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

MR. T. R. MILLER (a member of Council, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) and Mr. L. P. Pelly, have been elected ophthalmic members of the Opticians' Board. Mr. P. B. Joy, has been appointed a dispensing member.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Saturday evening rota dispensing service in Wokingham, Berks, is being ended. A survey carried out by Berkshire Executive Council at the request of local chemists showed that there was no demand for the service.

NEW engineering laboratories and workshop recently opened by the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association at Leatherhead, Surrey, add a further 8,600 sq. ft. to the Association's existing printing and packaging research laboratories at a cost of over £85,000.

TELEX users in Britain may now connect direct with Telex users in the United States through the networks of Radio Corporation of America, International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, and Western Union Telegraph Co.

THE Wellcome Trust has granted the department of physiology and biochemistry, University of Southampton, £26,000 to extend research facilities for work on surgery at extremely low body temperatures and on the effects of such temperatures on the functions of the body.

A VACCINE that gives protection against one of the approximately fifty known types of rhinovirus (cause of the common cold) has been produced by workers at the common cold research unit, Harvard Hospital, Salisbury. The unit is appealing for volunteers so that work on vaccines against other types of the virus may be continued.

THE Starpacks competition organised by the Institute of Packaging, Malcolm House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex, will be a feature of the International Packaging Exhibition (Pakex), in London, May 19-25, 1965. Closing date for entries is April 17, 1965. Judging takes place at Earls Court, May 14-18, and all entries will be displayed in the Cromwell hall, May 24-27. Presentation of the awards is expected to be on May 24.

Courses and Conferences

A COURSE of four monthly lectures on "Buying Policies in Modern Retail Pharmacy" is being organised by the department of pharmacy, Liverpool College of Technology, Byrom Street, Liverpool, 3, commencing January 21, 1965. Object of the series is to consider the methods by which independent pharmacists can make themselves (individually or collectively) more efficient in meeting growing competition. Fee for the course is £1. Enrolment forms are available from course organiser, Mr. N. H. Booth.

THE Industrial Welfare Society's annual conference, at which current thinking, research and experiments of particular importance to employers are reviewed is being held at the Connaught Rooms, London, W.C.2, on December 10. The programme is concerned with automated processes, cycles of work under shift systems and the social problems involved. The bases on which senior staff salaries are determined and some recently devised systems of evaluation will also be discussed.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Law and the pharmacist

Gilbert's Lord Chancellor says that "the law is the true embodiment of everything that's excellent," and of course one would not expect any other sentiments from a Lord Chancellor. But another of Gilbert's characters—this time the Mikado—addressing himself to three alleged miscreants, said that there was not, in the Act, a word about a mistake, or not knowing, or having no notion, or not being there. "That," said the Mikado, "is the slovenly way in which these Acts are always drawn." Pharmacists faced with the subject matter of last week's two editorial articles may find themselves more disposed to accept the view of the latter who, after all, did not share the vested interests of the Lord Chancellor. One could go on to cite the considered opinion of Mr. Bumble, but the writings of even two such acknowledged authorities as Gilbert and Dickens are of no practical assistance in trying to understand either the new Dangerous Drugs Regulations or the Pharmaceutical Society's appeal in the case of the supply by a wholesaler of dextroamphetamine tablets to a retail dealer who was not an authorised seller of poisons. But while there appears to be a need for an amendment to the Poisons Law that would close up the obvious gap in relation to poisons in general, something has already been accomplished in that direction by the recent legislation designed to make it an offence to be in possession of certain substances—of which dextroamphetamine is one—without the authority of a prescription. With regard to the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, coming into force before these lines are printed, I have the utmost sympathy for the busy pharmacist. He is now in need of a legal training so that he may be in a position to grapple with the complexities of the new legislation. A plea of not knowing, or having no notion, or (least of all) of "not being there," is unlikely to succeed. Meanwhile I am contemplating enlarging the accommodation of the D.D.A. cupboard, which is now bursting at the seams.

Bowed down

Not long before I embraced pharmacy as a way of life, authority came to the conclusion that cocaine, despite the example of Sherlock Holmes, was not a desirable substance and that, consequently, its availability should be severely restricted. There was therefore a cocaine register to which I was introduced. Three or four years later the net was spread a little wider and opium, morphine and one or two other substances were likewise controlled. At the time, I recall, older pharmacists regarded such legislation with alarm, but they could not have foreseen the cataract of legislation that has since descended on the shoulders of pharmacy and, in a lesser degree, of the medical profession. One can almost foresee the day when the list of substances covered by restrictions of one kind or another will vie with the present *Extra Pharmacopœia* and may even require two volumes. Nevertheless, despite the weight of the responsibility, it is (or should be) a matter for pride that the Government regards the pharmacist as a fit and proper person to carry out the onerous duties laid on him by successive Acts of Parliament, and he is worthy of such trust. It is not the fault of pharmacy in general that such a volume of legislation has had to be created.

Council's constitution

Members who have viewed the proposals for reconstituting the Pharmaceutical Society's Council with some misgivings will have read Miss M. A. Burr's statement to the joint meeting at Southampton with a feeling of reassurance (p. 538). I had the impression that the matter was being regarded as an urgent one, necessitating views being received not later than October 31, to be followed by a special general meeting of the Society. It now appears, from Miss Burr's remarks, that the members are to be considered, the proposals redrafted and reconsidered, possibly at Branch Representatives' meetings, and then, in order to take effect, be passed by a three-quarters majority of the membership. That puts matters in rather a different light, for the feeling was abroad that matters were being rushed.

What is wrong with N.H.S.?

NORTH-EAST REGION DISCUSSES THAT AND OTHER TOPICS

ABOUT 130 members (a record number) attended the sixth joint meeting of the four North-eastern Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society (Sunderland, Tees-side, Newcastle and Northumberland, Durham County) held in Durham City on September 30. They heard a panel comprising Messrs. E. A. Brocklehurst (a member of Council), E. B. Dobson (editor of the Newcastle daily, *The Journal*), and D. F. Lewis (an assistant secretary of the Society) and Dr. J. N. Walton (consultant) neurophysician, Newcastle-on-Tyne), give their views on questions currently exercising the minds of pharmacists.

Mr. F. H. Oliver (head of the school of pharmacy, Sunderland Technical College) presided. The proceedings took the form of question and answer.

Does the public expect too much of the National Health Service?

DR. WALTON thought that many people sensibly and rightly expected the treatment that was necessary for them, but a minority of problem patients had to be reckoned with. MR. DOBSON, in agreeing, thought it not a bad thing to expect too much. That provided a continuing "prod" for a better service. The Service had been presented as comprehensive and free, and some members of the public thought they were being robbed by the prescription charges. MR. BROCKLEHURST contended that the public did not expect too much. They were not getting what they had been promised. While agreeing with that view, MR. LEWIS pointed out that nobody was entitled to abuse the Service.

Could the panel suggest any alterations to the organisation of the National Health Service?

All members of the panel agreed that better testing of drugs before they were marketed was needed. MR. BROCKLEHURST thought some pharmacies could be improved. So could hours of service. Co-operation with the medical profession left much to be desired. For instance, could not earlier surgeries be arranged? On the hospital side, more doctors were needed.

Improvements

Protection of the individual's rights in hospital whether as patient or as doctor, said MR. LEWIS, would be an improvement. The appointments system should be overhauled and all sides protected from unreasonable demands. More respect should be shown for hospital pharmacists. DR. WALTON thought that, despite adverse publicity for the Service, most doctors would not wish to return to the pre-N.H.S. system. The major defects of N.H.S. stemmed from shortage of money. He could suggest no major improvement in the pharmaceutical service, but cutting general practitioners' lists to half, speeding hospital construction and easing the pressure of work, which was the cause of upsets in the consultant appointment system, would be general improvements. MR. LEWIS spoke of the difficulty of getting information about hospital patients after admittance and examination. That said DR. WALTON, depended on the doctor concerned, though senior staff should always be available.

MR. M. CRANE, Newcastle, commenting on the testing of drugs, said that in thalidomide, a useful drug had been lost.

MR. J. P. KERR, Newcastle, wished that old-age pensioners had not to parade their poverty by *asking* for a refund of prescription charges. A case could also be made for certain children's prescriptions to be free of charge.

MR. ROBSON, Newcastle, suggested that the Health Service should be controlled by an independent board. The panel thought the idea good, but could not see any Government allowing control of so great an expenditure to pass out of its own hands.

Cut Prices and Self-medication

The abolition of Retail Price Maintenance may lead to increased self-medication. Does the panel think that is a danger to public health?

If the repeal of R.P.M. affected medicine it would be harmful said MR. BROCKLEHURST, as more sales and more self-medication would follow. The Pharmaceutical Society was much concerned, as only pharmacists, as retailers of medicinal preparations, were capable of advising customers. MR. LEWIS thought there were many valid arguments against abolishing R.P.M. The sale of medicines through unqualified channels was a danger but to talk of an increase of self-medication as a result was only a half-truth. In DR. WALTON's opinion increased self-medication would be a danger—even though many "patent" medicines were useless and harmless. Excessive taking of alkaline powders, vitamins, calcium, and continuous use of antihistamine creams could have serious consequences. MR. DOBSON, an ardent advocate of the retention of R.P.M., thought that if medicines were available only through accepted channels, the danger of excessive self-medication would be avoided. MR. HERDMAN, Sunderland, felt that the abolition of R.P.M. could lead not only to an increase in self-medication but also to an increase of the wrong kind of self-medication, customers being led to buy preparations they might not need.

MR. KERR thought an increase of self-medication would involve a loss of respect for medicines.

Is the panel satisfied that there is sufficient control of the running costs of the N.H.S.?

The method of control was not entirely satisfactory, commented DR. WALTON. The block grant system, in particular, was not good. Doctors should be told more about the relative costs of proprietary and non-proprietary preparations. MR. DOBSON's view was that, since control of costs was in the hands of a Government department it could not be considered satisfactory by the professions. MR. BROCKLEHURST considered that present controls were adequate and pointed out that relative costs of drugs were circulated and there had been a downward trend in costs. Except for Spain, the cost of the British Health Service was the lowest in Europe. MR. CRANE thought that what annoyed pharmacists was the method of controlling drug costs. The CHAIRMAN believed that the available money could be used to better advantage. Pharmacist's knowledge could be used more to achieve that end.

Pharmacist as Adviser

In view of the high educational standard required, does the panel consider that the pharmacist is used to his fullest potential in the N.H.S.?

Now that many of the traditional pharmaceutical skills were exercised to a less extent suggested DR. WALTON, pharmacists' knowledge could be used in other ways; for instance, could not the G.P. and the pharmacist assist in therapeutic trials of new drugs? On numerous occasions, said MR. DOBSON, he had been indebted to local pharmacists for help in obtaining information and advice in his professional capacity, but he thought that pharmacists should not become more involved in prescribing. MR. BROCKLEHURST held that pharmaceutical knowledge was used to the full in research and industry, but pharmacists could and should advise G.P.s to a greater extent. Criticising the position of pharmacists in the hospital service, MR. LEWIS declared that the pharmacist was the most suitably qualified person to control all sterilisation of medicinal preparations, dressings, instruments, etc., but was generally ignored in the organisation of that service.

The panel did not agree with the suggestion of a Tees-side member that the pharmacist's knowledge should allow him to substitute brands of the same drug on prescription.

MR. OLIVER, summing up, said it appeared that in general the pharmacist's knowledge was not being used to the full but that the future held out an increasing number of ways in which the high standard of his knowledge could be utilised.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

IN LONDON during June 1,291,945 prescriptions (899,256 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £568.630. Dispensing fees amounted to £92,531 and ingredients totalled £467,410. Average total cost per prescription 105·63d.

IN ENGLAND during March 16,438,136 prescriptions (11.368.081 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £7.647.186. Average total cost per prescription 111·65d. During April 16.690.368 prescriptions (11.526.821 forms) were dispensed. The total cost was £7.849,450, and the prescription average was 112·87d.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

Forty-four topics discussed by Executive committee

COMMENTS on some of the preliminary proposals for the revision of medicines legislation have been sent to the Minister of Health by the National Pharmaceutical Union and arrangements have been made for a deputation to meet Ministry officials to discuss the Union's views. That was reported at a meeting of the Executive committee held on November 25 (Mr. J. O. Bond in the chair) when an agenda of forty-four items was considered.

The three-year term of office of the present committee expires on March 31, 1965, and details of the programme for the election of the new committee were reported as follows:—Nominations receivable up to February 24; voting papers to be issued March 3; voting papers returnable up to 9 a.m., March 22; results to be declared March 24. Copies of the election notice with nomination forms are being sent to members on January 25.

Following on discussions concerning the pharmacy research unit associated with the Bradford Institute of Technology, it was decided that there was no reason why N.P.U. members should not co-operate with the unit. The N.P.U. could usefully advise the unit and assist in the interpretation of results relating to retail pharmacy.

Five-day Week

Problems of a five-day working week for staff were considered and it was decided to make available to chairmen and secretaries of N.P.U. branches copies of a document issued by the National Chamber of Trade. Members could then discuss probable developments at the local level in the light of the information currently being circulated to local Chambers of Trade. It was reported that over 600 replies had been received from Revlon agents concerning the new agency agreement and that the replies were being studied with a view to advising the members concerned.

It was agreed that arrangements for the annual meetings of the N.P.U. group of organisations (not being held in conjunction with the 1965 conferences of Pharmaceutical Committees and N.P.U. branch representatives) be made for the evening of April 27, 1965. The secretary reported that with the appointment of Mr. E. R. Underhill from January 1, 1965, as chairman of the Cornwall East Middle Petty Sessional Division there were three N.P.U. members holding that position in Cornwall. The other two members were Messrs. C. E. Pearce, St. Ives, and W. R. Nicholas, St. Austell. That record appeared to be unique by any county standards.

Presentations to Mr. Heseltine

MR. and Mrs. T. Heseltine were guests of the members of the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive committee and of Mr. Heseltine's former colleagues on the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee at a dinner held in their honour on November 24. Mr. J. O. Bond (chairman) presented on behalf of the N.P.U. an inscribed bell metal mortar and pestle, cast in 1964 at the Whitechapel bell foundry, in recognition of Mr. Heseltine's continuous service on the Executive committee since 1938. On behalf of Mr. Heseltine's colleagues on the two committees Mr. H. Steinman made a presentation of English cut glass, and Mr. J. Wright (secretary) on behalf of the senior N.P.U. executive staff, presented a copy of the book "Queen Square" suitably inscribed, and signed by himself and his colleagues.

Expressed appreciation of Mr. Heseltine's devoted and unselfish service to the Union, MR. BOND recalled that he was a past-chairman both of the N.P.U. and of the Chemists' Federation and had been for many years one of the only two treasurers of the Chemists' Sickness and Provident Society. MR. STEINMAN spoke of Mr. Heseltine's interest in the under-dog, describing him as "a bonny fighter, a fair opponent, indefatigable in serving, extremely kind in his personal relationsships, and outspoken whenever necessary." Many pharmacists had reason to be grateful to him. MR. C. JACOBS spoke appreciably of the way in which Mr. Heseltine had welcomed and assisted new members joining the Executive committee. Mr. Heseltine's regard for the interests of the N.P.U. staff was mentioned by Mr. Wright and all speakers paid tribute to Mrs. Heseltine's encouragement and support for her husband's work for pharmacy.

Replying, MR. HESELTINE spoke of his experiences and of the early days of his membership of the Executive committee and said that the gifts he and his wife had received would remind them of the many friendships that they had formed during their association with Queen Square.

HOW TO REACT TO PRICE-CUTTING

North-eastern branches of the N.P.U. discuss principles and policies

THOUGH, with the abolition of retail price maintenance, widely advertised lines would continue to be sold outside pharmacy, that would not always be to pharmacists' disadvantage, said MR. J. REED (a member of the executive) in addressing an area meeting of National Pharmaceutical Union members in Newcastle - on - Tyne, recently. Chemists' share of the market would also increase. It would be up to pharmacists to meet price-cutting, but not to promote it by blatant poster advertising.

MR. A. P. WILCOX (chairman, South Shields Branch), stressed how much could be done in a compact branch such as his of thirty-three members, when all members were in agreement and supported the action to be taken. Mr. Wilcox criticised the latest N.P.U. sponsored products and the selection of products for the winter window displays, but Mr. Reed suggested to condemn a firm and withdraw its products would only lead to bare shelves in pharmacies. He urged all members to give full support to N.P.U. At least one of the manufacturers in the scheme had taken steps to ensure that his promoted line would not appear in other outlets.

The meeting then being opened to general discussion, it was agreed that pharmacy price-cutting would of itself not increase the sale of a line sufficiently to be worth while, but the cut-price product acted as a loss leader.

MR. H. CRAVEN, co. Durham, urged the N.P.U. to produce evidence before the Monopolies Commission that multiple concerns were obtaining concessional buying terms not available to N.P.U. members. To his suggestion that liaison with pharmacy multiples was desirable and should be fostered, MR. REED replied that liaison with multiples had in fact been "reasonable" so far, though notice of intended cuts by the multiples had been too short for N.P.U. action. At present it was more satisfactory for members to find out multiple price structures for themselves locally. MR. P. N. OLSWANG, Sunderland, declared himself in favour of promoting the pharmacy image through national advertising, while MR. J. CALDERWOOD, Durham, preferred to beat the price-cutters at their own game. Supporting Mr. Calderwood, MR. T. C. DOBBIN said that one of the large multiples had created both a respectable and a cheap image at one and the same time.

MR. J. P. KERR, Northumberland (a member of Council), opposed the trend of the meeting and suggested that the professional attitude advocated by the Pharmaceutical Society was the correct one and in the long run most suitable for pharmacy.

For some members, rejoined MR. SPEDDING, Durham, pure pharmacy could not provide a living.

Another suggestion put forward was that the N.P.U. should lobby M.P.s to promote a medicine-through-pharmacies policy. Costs of advertising, if needed, should be borne by members. MR. COX, Stockton-on-Tees, suggested that the higher subscriptions for pharmacists in some countries enabled them to undertake advertising.

MESSRS. OLSWANG and G. W. HERDMAN, Durham, stressed that Resale Price Maintenance was still in force for those manufacturers who had applied for exemption. Until those firms had had a court hearing it was up to the members to observe their prices and to see that price-cutters were duly reported.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. G. Urwin, Newcastle-on-Tyne) summed up the feelings of the meeting as being that a liaison committee should be established between the multiples and N.P.U. on the subject of price cuts; that national advertising on behalf of N.P.U. members should be investigated; that there should be no price-cutting of medicines; that communications between the N.P.U. and the ordinary member should be improved, possibly by telephone chain between members at local level; that members should buy collectively whenever possible; and that, where the bulk of a manufacturer's turnover went to pharmacists, the N.P.U. should try and obtain better terms for its members.

IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

A PLEA to prohibit the use in food, pending the results of the complete investigation by the British Industrial Biological Research Association, of all dyes not proved harmless was put forward in a question by MRS. JOYCE BUTLER on November 25. MR. J. H. HOY (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) would not accede to the request but said he was considering what amendments were required to current regulations, whereupon MRS. BUTLER asked the Minister to implement the report of the Food Standards Committee and its demand for a ban on the six suspect chemicals. MR. HOY said he was aware of the concern and he hoped to give a reply "very soon." It was realised how important it was that goods were labelled "so that the consumer knows what he is buying."

Lysergic Acid Diethylamide

CAPTAIN H. B. KERBY asked the Minister of Health what was the name of the company from which hospital authorities purchased lysergic acid diethylamide for use in National Health Service hospitals, and whether tests of its purity and its reactions had been made before it was used in the United Kingdom. MR. K. ROBINSON (Minister of Health), in a written reply on November 25, stated that the manufacturers were Sandoz Products, Ltd., and that tests of purity had been carried out by the company in the course of manufacture. Pharmacological effects of the drug were well known.

Croydon Executive Council

MR. FREDERIC HARRIS submitted a motion on November 25 asking for the London Government (Executive Councils) Order, 1964, to be annulled. He said that he and his local colleagues were objecting to the transfer of the Croydon Executive Council from Croydon to the new Executive Council for South-west London and Surrey, operating from Surbiton. He was supported by SIR RICHARD THOMPSON. Replying, MR. K. ROBINSON said that Croydon was part of the Greater London area and it could not be dealt with as if it were an isolated county borough. He was confident that, with goodwill, the new Executive Council would work as effectively and as co-operatively as the present Councils had done.

Index of Retail Prices

SIR JOHN LANGFORD-HOLT asked the Minister of Labour when he proposed to alter the system of calculating the cost-of-living index. MR. RAY GUNTER (Minister of Labour), in a written reply on November 30, stated he had no proposals for altering the system of the method of calculating the Index of Retail Prices which was in accordance with the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee.

Scientific Instruments

MR. W. G. MORGAN asked the President of the Board of Trade on November 30 for a statement on his policy with regard to Customs duty on imported scientific equipment of types to which no comparable British instruments were produced. MR. E. REDHEAD (Minister of State, Board of Trade) replied that the powers of the Board of Trade to recommend relief of import duty for scientific instruments and apparatus were defined in Section 6 of the Import Duties Act, 1958, and paragraph (c) of the Fourth Schedule; the rules and conditions relating to applications for relief were set out in Notice No. 340 by the Board of Trade and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. The Board could also recommend relief from import duty for equipment for scientific research of a non-commercial nature under Section 6 of the Act and paragraph 3 of the Fourth Schedule. The rules relating to that provision were set out in Notice No. 342. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has tabled an amendment to the Finance Bill that would have the effect of providing a similar relief from the temporary import charge.

LEGAL REPORTS

Winding-up Order

MR. Justice Buckley in the High Court, London, on November 23, made an order for the compulsory winding-up of W. A. Hill (Westbourne), Ltd., South Molton Street, London, W.1, on the petition of the Inland Revenue, judgment creditors for £1,363 for Schedule-D tax. There were no notices of opposition or support, and the company was not represented.

Two Unsupervised Days

A DELAY of two days on the return journey from a holiday in Morocco cost a Portsmouth chemist £140 in fines and £10 10s. in costs. Mr. J. H. G. Stuart, M.P.S., Havant Road, Drayton, Portsmouth, pleaded guilty at Portsmouth on November 19 to fourteen summonses for selling medicine containing a poison not under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. Mr. Stuart was on his way back when the vehicle in which he was travelling broke down. He had arranged for a pharmacist to attend to the business in his absence, but the locum had been unable to stay on the extra two days, and during that time an inspector of the Pharmaceutical Society paid a visit to the premises and found that prescriptions were being dispensed and an unqualified person in charge.

Stole Photographic Equipment

FIVE men guilty of stealing and receiving 195 cameras and other equipment stolen from Young's of Leicester, Ltd., 40 Belvoir Street, Leicester, in September, were given sentences totalling nineteen years at Leicester Assizes recently. Arthur T. Manning, a market trader, admitted breaking and entering, as did Percy F. Fowler, London, a machine minder. Manning, who had four previous convictions, was sentenced to a total of six years' imprisonment on each of two charges. Fowler, who had only one previous conviction, was sentenced to a total of four years imprisonment for breaking and entering Youngs and for another offence of stealing a car. Thomas Henry Catnagh and William Turnpenny, both of Leicester, pleaded not guilty to receiving 195 cameras and other equipment stolen from Youngs but were convicted. Catnagh was sentenced to four years imprisonment and Turnpenny three years. Alfred Ronald Warnham, London, pleaded not guilty to receiving twenty-nine cameras and other property, knowing it to have been stolen. He was also found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. For the prosecution it was said that some of the men broke into a warehouse opposite the pharmacy and used it as a lookout post. They kept in touch with their companions by using a radio set. When found at the homes of the accused, the cameras were still wrapped in towels bearing the name of the shop on them.

Blade Thefts

WHEN a police-constable saw 22-year-old Kenya-born Hemant Patel, 15 Parolles Road, London, N.19, walking along with four carrier bags in Goswell Road, at 6.45 a.m. on November 26, he stopped him and found that they contained fifty-eight cartons of razor blades, worth £130 10s. A police officer said at Old Street magistrates' court later the same day that Patel had admitted he had stolen the blades—7,250 in all—from his employers, a few cartons at a time over the past two or three months. He added, according to the detective, that he had intended selling them that morning to a "mystery man called Peter." Patel had been with the employers, The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1, since August 1962. He said he had been earning about £20 a week as a packer. A security officer, employed by the company, said it came as rather a surprise to him that Patel had been stealing, although the company had "been having some bad losses." Imposing a fine of £50, the magistrate told Patel: "You are young, it is your first conviction, you are from overseas . . . and rightly or wrongly one is a little more sympathetic to people who are strangers here and maybe it was the mysterious Mr. Peter who put you up to it." Patel was given a week in which to pay. The alternative was three months' imprisonment.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

MAY ROBERTS (IRELAND), LTD.—Mr. R. C. White has been appointed chairman. Messrs. R. C. White and T. Ruddock have been appointed joint managing directors and Mr. J. R. Anderson, has been co-opted to the board. Also on the board are Messrs. T. McAuliffe, M.P.S.I., and L. D. Smith.

ABBEY DISPLAY CO., LTD., and LEON GOODMAN DISPLAYS, LTD., have been merged to form Abbey Goodman Display, Ltd., with offices at 10 Cork Street, London, W.1. The board will be as follows:—chairman,

Mr. F. W. Hutchinson; managing director, Mr. H. M. A. Cooper; directors, Messrs. G. A. Jennings, E. Marshall and M. J. Mitchell and Miss E. E. Zielin; Executive art director, Mr. A. Sampson.

SAVORY & MOORE, LTD.—Group trading profits for year ended March 31 were £248,001, an increase of £16,851 on the previous year. The net profit and proposed dividend are as previously published (*C. & D.*, November 21, p. 517). For the first six months of the current year, sales showed an overall percentage increase slightly in excess of the increase last year, states the chairman (Mr. R. W. V. Neathercoat) in his annual report accompanying the accounts. Total sales are now such that changes in administration and operation are necessary, which in the initial stages invariably mean temporary duplication of overheads. As anticipated, expansion continued satisfactorily, helped by the additional [unspecified] amount received from the Ministry of Health for dispensing fees under the National Health Service. A number of new pharmacies were opened during the year, and a considerable sum spent on modernising and on repairs to the eighty retail establishments. On the implications of the Resale Prices Act the chairman says nothing new can be added to what has already been said. Only time will show what the exact effects will be on the company's business.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. C. NOLAN has opened a pharmacy in Mohill, co. Leitrim, Eire.

MISS A. LYNCH, M.P.S.I., Tara, has opened a pharmacy at Summerhill, co. Meath, Eire.

MRS. M. M. REAPER (née O'Neill) has opened a pharmacy at 108 Nutgrove Avenue, Rathfarnham, Eire.

LESTER & CAPLAN, LTD., have acquired the business of Mr. G. Wright, F.P.S., at 141 Beeston Road, Leeds, 11.

H. BIGGIN, LTD., have transferred to Sterling Works, 3 Vincent Street, Bradford, 1 (telephone: Bradford 31495).

MISS E. M. YONGE, M.P.S., has acquired the business of Mr. C. Crawshaw, M.P.S., 72 Kimberley Road, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants.

CONSAC, LTD., Newcastle, Staffs, a new subsidiary of Photopia International, Ltd., has been formed to consolidate all the accounting functions of the other subsidiaries (Photopia, Japanese Cameras and Paul Plus). It has no other function.

Appointments

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE, LTD., 76 Oxford Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. H. E. Longhurst their national sales manager. Mr. Longhurst, who joined the company in 1928, has been divisional manager for the London sales division for the last nine years.

GEVAERT, LTD., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, state that Mr. E. G. Wallis (manager) has been appointed general manager in charge of both the Agfa Laboratories at Wimbledon and the Gevaert Laboratories at Brentford. Mr. L. Copas (formerly assistant laboratory manager to Mr. Wallis) becomes laboratory manager at Brentford.

THE pharmaceutical service under Blackburn Hospital Management Committee has been reorganised. From December 1 it has been based on Queens Park Hospital, Blackburn, instead of Blackburn Royal Infirmary. Mr. M. Clark (group pharmacist) now has his headquarters at Queens Park Hospital; Miss J. M. Barlow has taken over as chief pharmacist, Blackburn Royal Infirmary; and Mr. F. D. Taylor continues as chief pharmacist, Accrington Victoria Hospital.

PERSONALITIES

MR. G. R. DAVIES, who is sales director of Evans Medical Australia (Pty.), Ltd., has been awarded the first and only Honorary Fellowship of the Society of Hospital and Pharmaceutical Chemists of Australia. Mr. Davies joined Evans Medical, Ltd., in 1924, training in their overseas division. He went to Australia in 1937 after a short period as a medical representative with the company. He maintains close liaison with hospital pharmacists in every State of the Commonwealth and is well known throughout the pharmaceutical industry in Australia.



MR. M. LOVE, who is a pharmacist in the Scottish Home and Health Department, received the O.B.E. from the Queen at a recent investiture at Buckingham Palace.

INCLUDED in the combined dissolution and resignation Honours List of Sir Alec Douglas-Home, published on December 1, were:—

Baron

MR. F. J. ERROLL, M.P. (President of the Board of Trade, 1961).

Privy Councillor

MR. E. DU CANN, M.P. (Minister of State, Board of Trade, 1963-64).

Companion of Honour

MR. H. BROOKE, M.P. (Home Secretary, 1962-64).

K.B.E. (Civil)

MR. D. RENTON, Q.C., M.P. (Minister of State, Home Office, 1961-62).

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. F. W. GRIFFIN (managing director, The British Drug Houses, Ltd.), is visiting Toronto, Canada, to attend a farewell dinner on December 11 to Mr. C. H. Wilkins (managing director of the Canadian B.D.H. company). Mr. Wilkins has been with B.D.H. (Canada) since 1932; before that date he spent five years in the United Kingdom as a medical representative for the parent company. At the dinner Mr. Griffin, who is also chairman of the Canadian company, will present Mr. Wilkins with an inscribed silver salver on behalf of the board of directors of the group. Mr. Wilkins is being succeeded on January 1, 1965, by Mr. F. J. Burke, the present deputy managing director of the Canadian company.

DEATHS

BROWETT. — Recently, Mr. John Browett, M.P.S., Ely House, Queen Street, Seaton, Devon. Mr. Browett, who had been employed by Hinton Lake, chemists, for over fifty years, qualified in 1920. He retired about four year ago.

BUNCHER.—On November 18, Mr. George Inchley Buncher, M.P.S., 51 Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. Mr. Buncher qualified in 1921 and was for many years with Bradley & Bliss, Ltd.

BYFIELD.—Suddenly, on November 28, Mr. Donald R. Byfield, a director of J. R. Gibbs, Ltd., wholesale chemists of Bristol and Paignton, and branch manager of the company's Bristol premises at 31-34 Portland Square, Bristol, 2.

COSBY.—On November 20, Mr. Eric L. H. Cosby, chairman and managing director of G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. In 1924 Mr. Cosby formed the Cosby Hygienic Refillable Hairbrush, Ltd., to market one of his inventions, and in 1932 the associated company, Cosby Brushes, Ltd., acquired a majority of the ordinary shares in G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., of which Mr. Cosby became the managing director in 1933 and his son, Mr. Eric L. H. Cosby, assistant managing director in 1949. *Mr. P. L. Matthews* writes:—Mr. Cosby had an exceptionally creative and dynamic mentality and vital personality, creative of new ideas and projects, combined with the dynamic drive and capacity to put them into effect. He inspired and stimulated everyone around him with his unfailing wit, optimism and enthusiasm. Mr. Cosby travelled widely and as recently as 1962 made a business trip round the world. He was active and at work at his office until the middle of August. His death will be a great loss not only to the company and his business associates but also to his numerous friends all over the world.

HANMER.—On November 16, Mr. Samuel Hanmer, M.P.S., 22 Pine Grove, Monton, Eccles, Manchester, Lancashire. Mr. Hanmer qualified in 1931.

HILL. — Recently, Mr. Sam Hill, M.P.S., 68 Poulton Street, Kirkham, Lancashire. Mr. Hill qualified in 1923.

HUMBER. — Recently, Mr. John Humber, M.P.S., Brentwood, Station Road, Kirkham, Lancashire. Mr. Humber qualified in 1911.

PEARCE.—On November 13, Mr. Leslie John Pearce, 32 Prospect Park, Scarborough, Yorkshire. Mr. Pearce qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1920 and retired in 1934.

ROBERTSON.—On January 24, Mr. Norman Alexander Robertson, M.P.S., 32 Barnton Street, Stirling, Mr. Robertson qualified in 1921.

Preservatives and Antioxidants

A JOINT SYMPOSIUM IN LONDON

A JOINT symposium on "Preservatives and Antioxidants," arranged by the Pharmaceutical Society and Society of Cosmetic Chemists, was held in London on November 17. Ten papers that were presented had been circulated to the participants in advance. The authors were allowed about five minutes each in which to draw attention to the points of special interest or significance in their paper, and the subjects were then discussed. At the morning session MR. A. HERZKA (the Cosmetic Chemists' president) was in the chair.

PROFESSOR A. C. FRAZER (department of medical biochemistry and pharmacology, Birmingham University) was first to speak, dealing with his paper "Assessment of the Safety of Food Additives." Professor Frazer insisted that the control of food additives should be based upon an assessment of the balance between benefits and risk. Food additives might bring about small changes in food constituents, which might then act as antimetabolites, interfering with the action of nutrients. First essential in the study of a new food additive was to provide specifications establishing its identity, defining its level of purity and providing a measure of control of any toxicologically important impurities. A complete picture of the biochemical behaviour of a food additive and its derivatives was rarely possible but at least the main features should be established. Acute toxicity tests appeared to be of relatively little value in assessing the safety of an additive. Longer-term investigations were of greater importance. To assess cancer risks of a food additive, oral administration in animals was probably sufficient; for cosmetics, topical applications would also seem to be desirable. A promoted list of food additives might be a good idea, in that it gave better administrative control, but he warned against attempts to assess their relative efficacies. Any such list should be reviewed periodically if new evidence and products became available.

Trying to Prove a Negative

DR. J. B. M. COPPOCK (director of research, Spillers, Ltd., and associated companies) in a paper, "Some Reflections on Chemical Additives and Treatments, Their Functions and Safety in Food Manufacture," referred to the manufacturer's difficulties in assuring himself of the safety of food additives or treatments. "One is usually trying to prove a negative in relation to everyday consumption levels for people of all ages and conditions of health." He placed food additives into two classes: deliberate and consequential (possibly including pesticides, insecticides or even prophylactics given to animals). To those categories must be added treatments in which little or no residue of the treating agent remained in the food when it was consumed. An example was the gaseous treatment of flour with chlorine dioxide or chlorine, which could cause changes in the proteins of the flour. Dr. Coppock enlarged on problems created by being too dogmatic on what was safe to eat and what was not. If limits were defined too strictly, there was a risk of foods being considered generally unacceptable when they were, in fact, satisfactory to the great majority of persons.

Each on its Merits

During discussion, DR. E. E. BOEHM agreed that each additive needed to be looked at on its merits, taking into account how and where it was used. The "hundredfold margin of safety" that had been suggested should not be regarded as a dogmatic standard. PROFESSOR FRAZER, who mentioned that "zero tolerances" had been referred to in the United States, pointed out that selenium, a necessary trace element for many animals, was also a carcinogen. MR. R. J. MOTZ asked if there was any evidence of toxic moulds other than aflotoxin. DR. COPPOCK replied that there was evidence of other toxic metabolites. Professor Forgace in the United States had reported a number of substances similar to aflotoxin. He agreed with DR. BOEHM that the way in which an additive was formulated could have some effect upon its toxicity.

MR. N. J. VAN ABBE (Beecham Toiletries Division) asked for guidance on the practice of translating toxicity information from one field of activity to another. DR. COPPOCK replied that, in the direction food additives to cosmetics "you are on safer grounds, except perhaps in lipsticks, than in the direction cosmetics to food additives." PROFESSOR FRAZER pointed out obvious advantages in using information gathered in another field, since the cost of determining the toxicity of a food product in the United Kingdom might be of the order of £10-15,000. The disadvantage was that the earlier tests might not have been suitable, and it therefore became necessary to ensure that the requisite safety cover was readily apparent for the use suggested. "Blocking the entry of new compounds" must, however, be avoided.

The paper by MR. J. P. OSTENDORF (N.V. Chemische Fabriek "Naarden," Bussum, Holland) dealt with the "Measurement and Prevention of Oxidative Deterioration in Cosmetics and Pharmaceuticals." He suggested that it was sometimes advantageous to choose a mixture of antioxidants for in that way results might often be obtained with only one-third of the total amount of additive. A "mock synergism" occurred when sequestering agents were added to the antioxidant.

"Discussions on antioxidants were usually about pure substances," said Mr. D. N. HELLIER (British Soya Products, Ltd.), but soya was effective as an antioxidant. MR. VAN ABBE asked for further information on *o*-toluyl biguanide, and was told that the substance was toxic and not used in foodstuffs. It had been used in soap-making.

"Band Shape on Dyed Paper as a Method of Chromatography for Oils and Fats" was the title of the next paper by MR. D. W. POXON (senior lecturer in organic chemistry, department of applied science, Loughborough College of Technology). Certain dyes had been shown, he said, to have a pronounced effect upon the shape of a chromatographic band when the chromatography was carried out on paper impregnated with the dye using petroleum ether as the eluting liquid. At certain temperatures, characteristic of the polar group of the compound being examined, there was a sharp increase in the length of the outline of the band per unit area. A method of chromatography has been evolved using a standardised development technique for all mixtures. Its use would be justified in difficult cases.

The last paper of the morning was by MR. A. R. BROWN (general chemicals division, Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., London, W.C.2) on "Protection of the Package and its Contents Against Ultra-violet Light." The life and value of plastic packaging materials, he said, were increased by incorporating additives, protecting the materials from the damaging effect of the ultra-violet radiation present in natural and artificial light. No single u/v absorber could be universally used. The most effective was carbon black "but it has the disadvantage of always being the same colour." Other absorbers included benzophenones, esters, benzotriazoles, substitued acrylonitriles and organometallic compounds.

American patents held by the Colgate Company, said MR. BROWN, claimed that 2,4,dihydroxy-benzophenone helped to stabilise colouring substances in cosmetic preparations. He showed samples of cosmetics protected by film containing u/v absorbers.

Classified

MR. J. G. MOSS (Evans Chemicals, Ltd.) asked if the same materials could be used in films for wrapping foods and fats and was told that a number of u/v absorbers were now being classified with "toxicity quotients." DR. T. ELLIOTT asked if u/v absorbers could be introduced in glass during manufacture or added by coating. Was any work being done on the addition of such compounds to perfumes or water-soluble preparations? MR. BROWN said that the u/v absorbers, being usually organic substanees, were incapable of being introduced into glass during manufacture. The most practised method was to wrap products in film treated with compounds. He understood that some suppliers were able to provide material of suitable grade.

MR. J. A. MYERS (Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh), who asked if plastics became more toxic on storage and after gamma irradiation, was told that MR. BROWN had no data on the subject but that PVC underwent degradation when exposed to u/v light.

(To be concluded)

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Iron and Folic Acid Tablets.—Carlton Laboratories (Southern), Ltd., 2 Norfolk Square, Brighton, Sussex, have introduced a new speciality, Feravol-F for the treatment of anæmia of pregnancy. Feravol-F is claimed to provide the optimum response to hæmatinic therapy in the prophylaxis and treatment of anæmia of pregnancy due to iron and folic acid deficiencies. Each tablet contains 300 mgm. of ferrous gluconate and 3 mgm. of folic acid.

SUNDRIES

Hair Salon Pack.—Morphy Richards (Cray), Ltd., 80 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, have launched a new self-displaying hair salon pack (comprising hood, hose and stand) for use with the Morphy Richards hair dryer. The hood is double-skinned for quicker results, and has a self-locking draw string and the hands are left free while the dryer is in hand.

Swim Caps for 1965. — Thirty-five styles are available in the 1965 range of swim caps of I. B. Kleinert Co., Ltd., 39 Piccadilly, London, N.1. An innovation is the Golden Guinea range of eight caps each selling at 21s. There are floral numbers, "gamin" styles and a model "Aladdin" carrying an "air of magic." Two caps are in lustrous fabrics. "Young sophisticates," state Messrs. Kleinert, "will love the new silhouette—the flat crowns—featured in "Capri" and "Taormina." "Tropicana" is available in marine blue, pastel, autumn tint, or rainbow hue. Of the two illustrated Spray (left) is priced at 9s. 11d. and Roulette at 17s. 6d. The first is described as a "crisp white classic cap," with spray of sea leaves and sparkling jewel. Roulette is in eight two-colour combinations.



Spray



Roulette

Nail Clippers, Scissors and Files. — I. & M. Steiner (1950), Ltd., 5 Charleville Road, London, W.14, are showing at the Mount Royal Gift Fair, London, a range of toilet cutlery under the brand name Super Doll. Included in the range are fancy miniature nail clippers with chain, mounted 1 doz. on a multi-colour showcard; and sapphire dust nail file in red plastic sheath. The file has a coarse coating on one side ("shaping" side) and fine coating on reverse ("finishing" side), white pearlised handle and cleaning point. Super Doll nail and cuticle scissors have a polished nickelled finish and new "bow" shaped handle providing surer grip. They are presented 1 doz. assorted to a plain but shaped card.

COSMETICS

New Products in Series.—Guerlain, Ltd., 22 Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, have added to their range a lipstick for sensitive lips (shades: *Amandine, Grenade, Cerise, Sorbier*), a lipstick refill in *Rose Nacre* and *Campanule* shades, an eye shadow in *Chinchilla* and *Mordore* shades, and *rose (flanelle parfumée)* in assorted perfumes.

SECURITY PROBLEMS

A firm of consultants explains its services

AS the crime wave spreads, thieves are finding new opportunities. The stage has now been reached where the shops of chemists are becoming a good target, simply because so many attractive goods are carried—such as photographic apparatus, electric shavers, etc. The time has clearly arrived when the security measures employed should be considered most carefully. If they are not, there is always the possibility that insurance premiums may be raised to exceptionally high levels. At worst, it might become difficult to obtain cover at al in areas where claims made on policies are known to be high.

Although it is, of course, true that actual loss will be covered by an insurance policy (provided it was effected for a sufficiently high figure), inevitaby, following a large theft, there is a considerabe disruption of the business, with the result that there may be a marked drop in turnover. So, though the initial capital expenditure involved may be high, money spent on the right type of security is money well spent. Yet there is so much security equipment on the market today that it is possible to epend a lot of money and still be inadequately protected. What is the solution? Independent Security Consultants, Ltd., 84 Regent Strect, London, W.1, believe they have the answer. They take the view that, by looking at a risk as a whole, they can work out an effective and economic plan of compaign to defeat thieves. Approaching in turn a series experts in particular fields (locks, burglar alarms, etc.) may make the cost over-high.

Unfortunately it is not possible to give a universal blue-print for security. If the modern burglar is to be defeated, the premises *must* be surveyed by experts before any plan can be drawn up. Otherwise the money spent on burglar alarms, locks and other devices may well be virtually wasted.

So far as locks are concerned, it is most unwise to retain in use locks that can be picked or that can be opened with a skeleton key. There are on the market, at reasonable cost, locks that will provide full protection against those forms of attack. But a consultant will examine the equally important question whether the door to which the lock is fitted it itself sufficiently strong. In many successful raids it has been the door rather than the lock that has failed.

Again it is obviously important to a trader to put attractive stock in his window. It means, however, that special precautions are necessary to protect windows. Too often thieves find it easy to break the window and take some of the stock, or to back a lorry into the window and proceed to remove as much as possible.

Grilles may be used to protect stock but they may spoil the effect it is hoped to achieve by careful window dressing. Moreover they can be broken down, as security consultants know, by a determined criminal. Independent Security Consultants, Ltd., and the other firms in the field, are abreast of the different forms of special glass available, some of them developed only within the past year or so. One type consists of layers of glass and Perspex laminated together. The bonding material, invisible to the naked eye, is extremely tough, and in practice it absorbs much of the shock of a blow. Nevertheless, rather than use this type of glass in the window of a shop, usually it is suggested that such glass should not be used in the window itself, but hung as a sheet inside it. For if the sheet of security glass is plainly visible without interfering with the customer's view of the goods the potential thief is made to realise that the window is protected. He might otherwise not realise this until he had tried to break through the window. He would, of course, be unsuccessful, but would still have damaged the glazing. Steps should be taken in time.

NEW ANALGESICS

Anglo-American developments

BRITISH and American companies are co-operating in the development of a new series of potent analgesic compounds. The joint effort is the outcome of an agreement reached between Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, and Lederle Laboratories division of the American Cyanamid Co. Messrs. Reckitt have granted American Cyanamid a licence, under the relevant patents in the United States and certain other countries, with the object of bringing to bear the scientific resources of both companies for the more rapid and effective development of the compounds.

Extensive research work already done by the Reckitt organisation, in association with J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, and, more recently, in the Reckitt central research laboratories at Hull, shows that members of the series have unusual analgesic and antitussive potencies with favourable therapeutic indices. Other members of the series possess other potentially valuable therapeutic effects on the central nervous system. The series has been under study in Britain for the past three years, but further assessment is needed before any decision can be made on the extent to which the research will lead to new drugs being made available to the medical profession.

The series has been developed from

the original work (1956) of Dr. K. W. Bentley. Starting point of the series is thebaine, an alkaloid hitherto regarded as a therapeutically useless by-product in morphine and codeine manufacture. Recent work on the series by Drs. Bentley, R. E. Lister and their collaborators has been published.

TRADE NOTES

Prices Reduced. — Highgate Optical Manufacturing Co., 71 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, announce price reductions in their range of Regent binoculars as from December 1.

Winter Products.—Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, Sussex, draw attention to their winter products antitussive linctus, chilblain cream, nasal spray, rheumatic cream and Tyroco throat lozenges, which may be packed under own brand names.

Change of Distributor. — Mayborn Products, Ltd., Dylon Works, Sydenham Road, London, S.E.26, manufacturers of Dylon dyes, are taking over the distribution of Mini 333 stain remover, the manufacturers of which are Mini Cleans, Ltd., 1 East Dulwich Road, London, S.E.22.

A Bargain for the Dealer. — With every order for 6 doz. Topnote hair spray set (4 doz. refills to count as 1 doz. aerosols) Sophistique, Ltd., Burton Road, Manchester, 20, are offering a two-waveband 7-transistor radio with ninety-day warranty at 94s. 6d. instead of the usual retail value of 157s. 9d. or a 4-transistor battery tape recorder for 115s. instead of the usual price of 179s. 6d.

Content of Small Size. — Parfums Hermes (United Kingdom distributors, Parfums de Paris, Ltd., 134 Fulham Road, London, S.W.10) state that the smallest standard bottle of Caleche perfume is of ¼-oz. size and not as previously stated.

Shipping Express to Ireland.—Irish Channel Lines, Ltd., 387 Kentish Town Road, London, N.W.5, operate a daily road service to Liverpool connecting with sailings to Belfast, Dublin, Cork and Waterford. They state that they also operate a door-to-door ferry service between Great Britain and Southern and Northern Ireland.

Product Changes. — Bayer Products Co., Winthrop House, Surbiton-upon-Thames, Surrey, state that they have introduced a bottle of 50 Evidorm tablets in addition to the current 250-tablet pack. The 1,000 pack of gr. ½ tablets of Luminal is discontinued and a 500 pack becomes available. The present 250-tablet pack of Phanodorm is discontinued. In its place a bottle of 50 tablets is now available.

Discontinued.—MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., 47 Stamford Hill, London, N.16, state that all stocks of Vitalia tonic are exhausted and owing to the closing down of the manufacturers, no further orders can be executed.—M.C.P. PURE DRUGS, LTD., Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex, have discontinued the packs of 30 and 504 Femerital tablets. A new pack of 50 tablets is available.—BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., Station Street, Nottingham, have withdrawn from their range the 500 5-mgm. pack of Cortistab tablets.

Exempt Preparations.—J. T. DAVENPORT, LTD., 83 Union Street, London, S.E.1, announce that sales of Dr. J. Collis Browne's chlorodyne may continue to be made "over the counter." Similar statements have been made by MACARTHYS, LTD., Chesham House, Chesham Close, Romford, in respect of sales of syrup of honey pine adult cough linctus and CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, concerning Bromodeine and Tussiex. All the manufacturers remind retailers of the necessity of keeping for two years invoices relating to purchases of such products. (See also comment, p. 571).

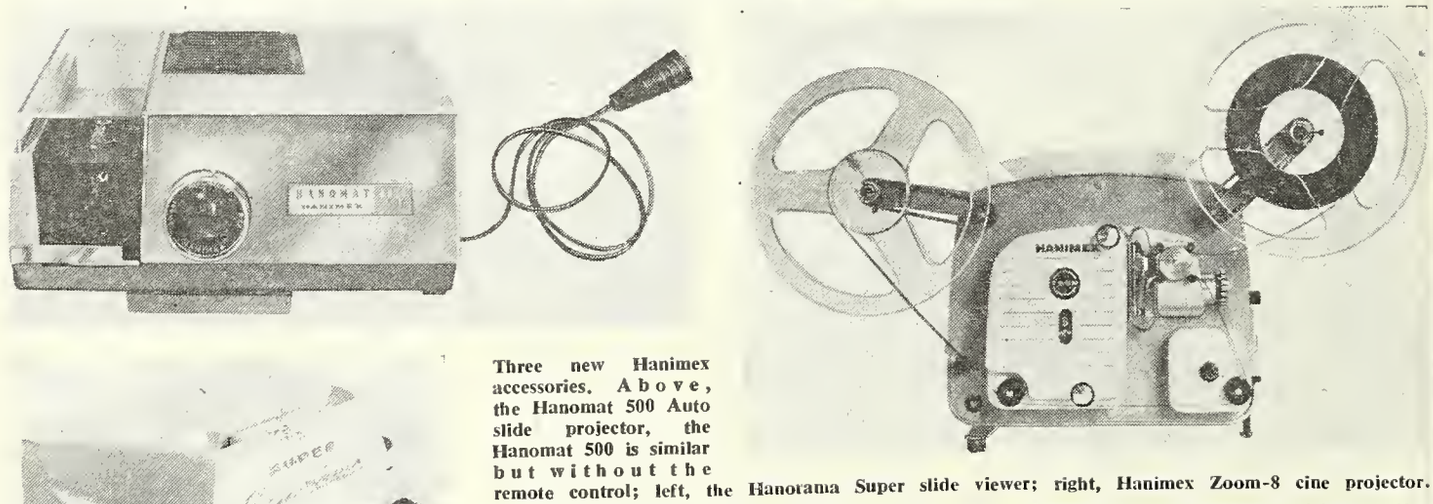
Malic and Fumaric Acids. — Bowmans Chemicals, Ltd., Widnes, Lancs, claim that they are shortly becoming the first company in Britain to produce malic acid on a commercial basis. Commercial production is expected to start early in 1965, and first-stage sales target is 1,000 tons per year. Malic acid is understood to offer possibilities in toiletries and cosmetics and to have certain therapeutic applications. Fumaric acid is being made in the same plant.

Bonus Offers

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., 186 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Emprazil tablets. Offer of thirteen invoiced as twelve ends December 31.

PROJECTORS AND VIEWERS

New products in a maker's range



Three new Hanimex accessories. Above, the Hanomat 500 Auto slide projector, the Hanomat 500 is similar but without the remote control; left, the Hanorama Super slide viewer; right, Hanimex Zoom-8 cine projector.

FOUR new items have been added to the range of photographic apparatus of Hanimex (U.K.), Ltd., 42 Lower Marsh, London, S.E.1. The Hanorama Super slide viewer is a battery-operated version of the daylight Hanorama viewer. It has the same basic styling and optical construction, giving a three dimensional effect to transparencies, but the incorporation of bulbs and batteries now makes it possible for the viewer to be used in poor lighting conditions. The viewer's exclusive, front-surfaced mirror screen gives clear, brilliant pictures and an illusion of depth.

The viewer takes both 35-mm. transparencies and superslides. The new Hanomat 500 projector is an automatic model with modern "low-line" styling and drop-in magazine loading for thirty-six 35-mm. slides or superslides. The f/2·8 100-mm. Hanimar lens has semi-recessed focusing knob. Separate vertical and horizontal adjustment of the reflector is possible without dismantling. The Hanomat 500 auto projector is similar, but in addition to manual slide change has a 12-ft. push-button-operated remote control.

Cine Projection at Less Cost

The Hanimex Zoom 8 cine projector is claimed "today's lowest priced 8-mm. zoom cine projector." Its standard lens is an f/1·5 Hanimar, which zooms from 15-mm. to 25-mm. The projector has a 400-ft. reel capacity, external control for lamp alignment, positive frame adjustment, independent motor and lamp switches and power rewind.

BONUS OFFER

ends 31st December

13 to the dozen on quantities of 3 dozen or more wallet packs of 'Emprazil' ordered direct or through a wholesaler

'Emprazil' does much more than clear stuffy noses—it relieves aches and pains and reduces depression; in fact it controls *all* the symptoms of the common cold and 'flu.

Presentation: Display outers of 12 cartons, to which the Bonus Offer applies; each carton contains a plastic wallet of 12 tablets for pocket or handbag (retail price, 4s. 1d. including P.T.). Also available for dispensing, a bottle of 100.

'EMPRAZIL' BRAND **Tablets**

uncommon relief for the common cold

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON



"OPEN SHOP"

E. C. Tenner's commentary on problems of the general-practice pharmacist

IN May 1963 (eighteen months ago) the conference of National Pharmaceutical Union branch representatives passed by forty-two votes to thirty-eight, against Mr. Smith's warnings and Mr. Moss's appeals, a resolution that must be regarded as having been an instruction to the N.P.U. Executive to take further action to secure representation of the Pharmaceutical Society on the Central National Health Service (Chemist Contractors) Committee. Now the N.P.U. Supplement (November) states:—

> THE N.P.U. Executive Committee has recently reviewed the constitution and working of the Central N.H.S. Committee in the light of the recent negotiations which led up to the N.H.S. remuneration settlement, of the proposed operation of the remuneration review, and of other relevant factors.
>
> It has been decided, as a result, that the continued attendance at meetings of the Central N.H.S. Committee of the secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. F. W. Adams) will make adequate provision for the views of the Society's Council to be availab'e to the Committee and that it will not be desirable to press for a reconstitution of the Central N.H.S. Committee so as to provide for direct representation of the Council thereon.

The principles behind the 1963 conference instruction are even more important now than then. But now the N.P.U. Executive Committee has decided to act against the instruction given it in 1963, without giving any proper reasons or arguments.

The constitution of the Central N.H.S. Committee is of vital importance during the future operation of the remuneration review procedure; what was unsatisfactory in 1963 will be even more unsatisfactory in the future because a professional fee is now an important ingredient in the remuneration; so let us look back to the position in 1963.

Issues in a Disagreement

The original difficulty between the N.P.U. Executive Committee and the Pharmaceutical Society was the Society's refusal to agree to be restricted to nominating only contractors to the Central Committee. Bearing in mind that the Society maintained its view that it must have complete freedom to make its nominations whether or not the nominees should comply with expressed pharmaceutical opinion, the N.P.U. Executive recommended the Central N.H.S. Committee to accept two Council nominees to the Committee in place of two N.P.U. Executive Committee nominees. The Company Chemists' Association and Co-operative Union representatives would not, however, agree to that procedure (presumably because the Society would not bind itself to nominate only contractors). The N.P.U., because of its referendum, to which only 64 per cent. of possible replies were obtained, did not instruct its representatives to force the matter to a vote in the Contractors' Committee, when by virtue of the overwhelming majority of private contractors (eleven to three) the recommendation would of course, have been passed. In face of continued pressure of pharmaceutical opinion it placed the facts before the Conference.

This fallacious idea of "contractors only on the Central Committee" must presumably be the reason that three company-chemist and Co-operative representatives in a committee of fourteen were in effect allowed to deny eleven representatives of the N.P.U. the right to cede two of their seats to nominees of the Pharmaceutical Society. If the contract concerned were a simple straightforward contract the idea would be unquestionable. But the contract is in fact greatly complicated by the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and by the National Health Service Act itself. The Company Chemists' Association, the Co-operative Union and the N.P.U. all represent contractors only. Now contractors need not be registered pharmacists, but the contract cannot be carried out for five minutes in any pharmacy without the presence and personal supervision of a pharmacist registered by the Pharmaceutical Society. It is clear, therefore, that there is an important professional content to the contract which is not at present represented as such in the contractors' committee. That professional content can and ought to be represented by Pharmaceutical Society nominees and, if the Society were bound to nominate contractors only, the whole useful purpose of their nomination would be thrown away. So, for progress, it must be left open for the Society, in its wisdom, to nominate pharmacists who might not be contractors themselves but who might be employed by contractors as pharmacy managers or assistants. If two of the eleven N.P.U. nominees were replaced by two such Pharmaceutical Society nominees, contractors would still be represented by twelve (nine plus three) nominees.

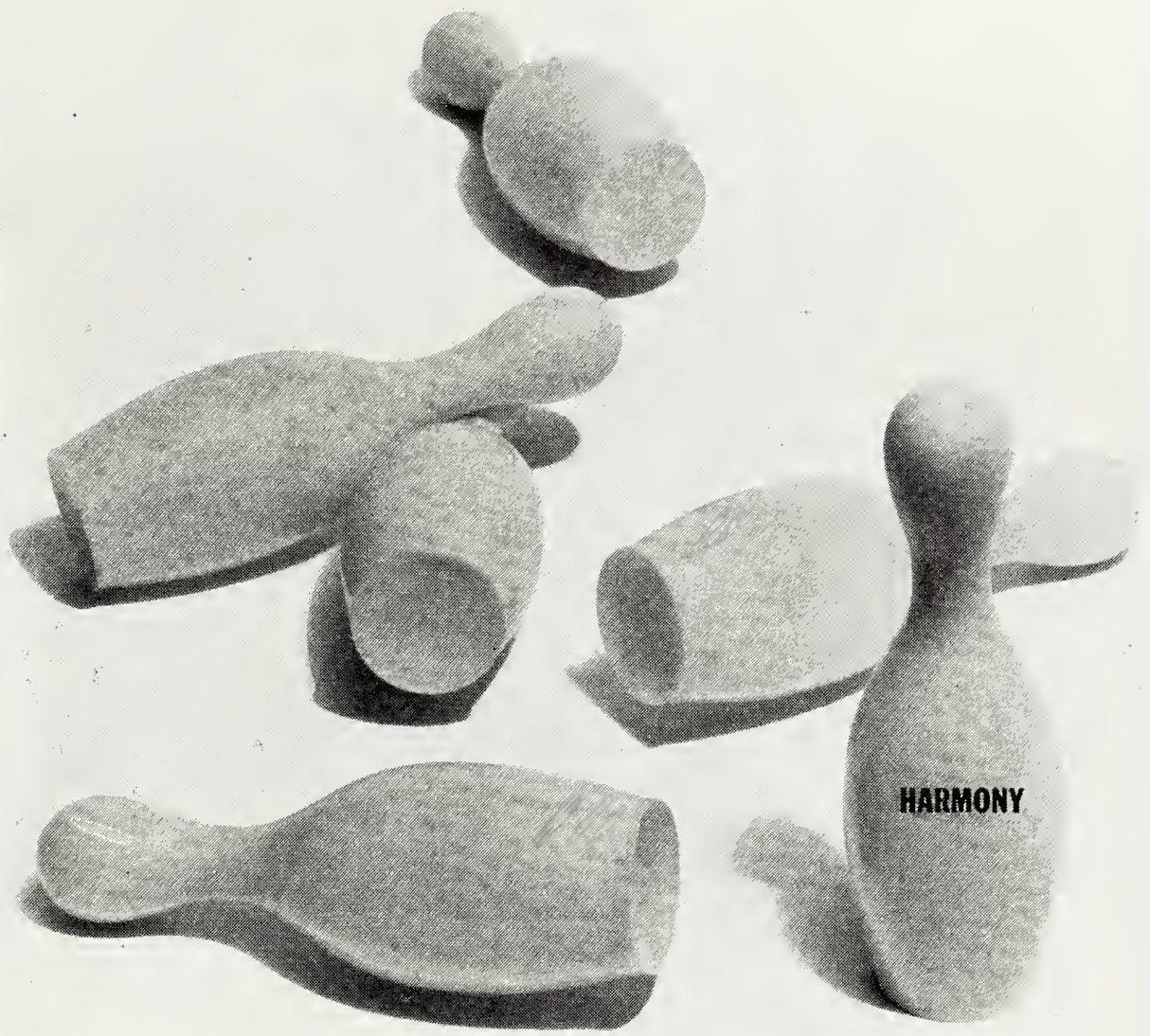
In the present situation N.P.U. members and Branches must, as soon as possible, bring all possible pressure to bear on the Executive Committee, insisting on the nomination of two members of the contractors' committee by the Pharmaceutical Society's Council. That would unite pharmacy behind the contractors' committee, which would only then be properly representative of the contract, *including its professional fee.*

Thoughts of Price Cutting Diverted

With the Christmas trade in gifts beginning, and with large stocks on display and to be sold before Christmas Day, one's mind is taken off the development of price cutting. But before next year's Christmas trade begins we shall be much wiser as to the dangers that will be experienced by those who take part in any price cutting. Price cutting is simply an expensive and degrading form of advertising to attract customers. Business is transacted at a lower net profit by a method that creates an anti-social hostility betwen a price cutter and other retail traders; a method that probably attracts customers who are only interested in buying at cut prices and who will easily move away to a cutter who makes bigger cuts. Price cutting, looked at in that way, is seen to be most undesirable advertising, which ought not to be permissible in a pharmacy any more than "stamp trading" is, even if the cutting were to apply only to non-medicinal goods. Yet the Executive Committee of the N.P.U. and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have not emphasised the professional need for pharmacists to take no part in any price cutting.

A Lead from the Ranks

Maybe the members of those exalted committees are too young to remember the old days, before the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was formed, when advertised "patent" medicines were sold by drug stores at cut prices. Pharmacists then did not cut, *they recommended customers to use other products,* and they lived successfully and professionally. The pharmacists in my neighbourhood, except two who have always been rota-breakers, and except for Boots, Ltd., stand firmly together against this cut-price advertisement stunting. We understand that any of us who take part in it might perhaps increase our turnover but would certainly reduce our net profits percentage and the professional standards of our businesses. Products that are displayed only at cut-price shops will certainly lose face and eventually distribution. It may be that the law will presently recognise pharmacies as the proper places for distribution of certain medicines; it is regrettable that the Society's Council and the N.P.U. Executive Committee do not follow the lead that we, individual members of their organisations, are giving by refusing to advertise ourselves undesirably by cutting prices.



DURING THE PAST YEAR HARMONY HAS SOLD MORE PACKS THROUGH CHEMISTS THAN ANY OTHER COLOURANT

GIBBS PEPSODENT LTD., HESKETH HOUSE, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON W.1



always ask for a hot water bottle by its first name –Dunlop

Nearly 20 million readers of WOMAN'S OWN, WOMAN AND HOME, HOUSEWIFE, EVERYWOMAN and GOOD HOUSEKEEPING will see and remember this attractive illustration and compelling headline many times in the coming months.

And among these readers are plenty of potential customers for *you*. They will be asking to see the Dunlop range in *your* shop. So be prepared. Stock up with the top dozen by Dunlop—the five shown below and these other sure sellers—

SIZES 2 and 3, moulded bottles at 6/6 and 7/- respectively; COSILINE at 8/9; QUILTIE, with brushed fabric coat, 12/-; RENOWN, with a handle, in lavender shade, 9/3; ESKIMO/BEAR, a kiddies' bottle at 9/9; and the DEEP SLEEP, with similar features to the Cosimax, at 27/6.

STOCK UP NOW!

DUNLOP
has a name for Quality

All prices quoted are recommended retail prices.



COSIMAX
Takes boiling water safely. Seamless latex with velvety cover. Fawn, Pastel Blue, Pastel Pink—in individual carton.
Retails at 32/6.

MAXFORT
The bottle with a handle. Fluted pattern on one side, plain on the other. Pastel shades—Blue, Pink, Green.
Retails at 12/-.

FLAG
Most popular Dunlop bottle. Smooth rounded shoulders. Pastel Blue or Red.
Retails at 7/9.

GEORGIAN
Brushed fabric cover with attractive oak leaf design in Blue, Red or Lavender shades.
Retails at 12/-.

WIGWAM
Finished in brushed fabric with gay Red Indian Village design on Blue, Pink or Yellow background.
Retails at 9/9.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

N.H.S. Professional Fee

SIR,—At a recent N.P.U. meeting, it was pointed out that, as from October 1, prescriptions for two or more bottles of the same extemporaneously dispensed medicine would attract only one "professional fee." In view of the number of 2 x 20 oz. mixtures dispensed, which will probably increase with the removal of the levy, this should be remedied without delay.

A. H. WILLIAMS,
Torquay, Devon

Suitable Reply?

SIR, — On November 27, we were greeted with the headline "T.U.C. Wants Drug Trade Inquiry." According to the B.B.C. the president of the A.B.P.I. commented that the inquiry would be welcome. This is the reply beloved of all official spokesmen. At the best it is regarded as a platitude, at the worst as whistling in the dark. A much better reply to the T.U.C. would surely have been "Drug prices in the United Kingdom are lower than in the majority of countries with a similar standard of living. The industry is a major exporter and makes a substantial contribution towards the balance of payments. More pertinent would be an official inquiry into trade unions." We might then have read "Drug chief wants unions inquiry." It might even have made the front page.

K. J. KNIGHT,
Shoreham-on-Sea, Sussex

Supermarkets

SIR,—With the remarks of your contributor Xrayser (*C. & D.*, November 28, p. 527) I am completely in agreement. May I add some comments of my own? Surely the registration of part of a supermarket building under the Pharmacy Acts is illegal, and the legality or illegality should be tested by the National Pharmaceutical Union or some such body. I base my assumption on the fact that a pharmacist cannot be in two places at the same time, and as the retail and the storage portions of the concession are unlikely to be in the same place, both places cannot be under the supervision of the pharmacist superintendent or manager. The sale of medicines can be readily restricted by simply putting all medicines on Part 1.

J. HAWKINS,
Woodingdean, Sussex

Nip in the Morning Air

SIR,—When one has seen for many years the delightful products of Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., elegantly slung amongst the soap powders and pan scrubs on open market stalls (albeit partially hidden by the Beechams powders and Andrews liver salt, etc.), or tastefully poised atop a pile of Aspro (25's packs, of course, which "your newsagent recommends"), amidst a jungle of paper backs and gobstoppers, one could hardly be expected to cheer when the National Pharmaceutical Union announced that Messrs. Cussons were to be the manufacturers of the sponsored "Spring Morn" products. Now to our everlasting disgust we have been provided with a pre-paid order card which not only invites us to purchase "Spring Morn," but conveniently provides a series of blank spaces thoughtfully headed ". . . and the following Cussons products!" Was there ever another firm less interested in the ultimate destination of its products? Was there no one else in this well washed and lacquered isle capable of manufacturing a simple range of toiletries? Many of my colleagues and I will not have it. One remembers other "Spring Morns" that turned decidedly chilly—when we felt the frost in fact!

W. D. GREEN,
Clitheroe, Lancs

From the Weighing Platforms

SIR,—I remember . . .

The man who removed his hat just before inserting his penny, with the words, "I suppose even a hat makes a bit o' difference (*But he kept it in his hand!*).

Young Albert (Albie) four years old. I liked him. His father was a ruffian, but Albie took after his mother, and she was a "smasher." One day: "Give us a penny, Mam. Please, Mam. Mam, give us a penny. . . ." The L.P. circled on. There was no let-up. In fact there was a build-up. At last she capitulated. Being the mam she was, bless her, it was inevitable. Albie, standing on the platform at last, triumphantly rammed his penny home. The needle swung. "Well, Mam, how old am I?"

Countless child voices that have piped "Tick, tock," or "Tock tock" . . . but the clock stares back in stony silence.

Those three yobs, late at night. No. 1 stands on the platform and inserts his penny. The needle swings and comes to rest. Then, every second or so, it flickers. Silence . . . deep thought . . . then "'Ere, look!" No. 2: "It's yer 'eart, Stoopid." No. 3, with that hollow guffaw which is the mark of the yob: "Wha', 'im? 'e ain't go no 'eart!"

Yes, endless joy can be got from a weighing machine—chiefly, perhaps, by the makers, for your correspondent of a couple of weeks ago is right.

F. WARREN,
Old St. Paul's Cray, Kent

No Change in Britain

SIR, — We note your paragraph (*C. & D.*, November 28, p. 543) concerning the merging of G. T. Fulford Co., Ltd., etc., into a new company Fulford, Dodds, Ltd., of Toronto. There already exists some confusion between our own company G. T. Fulford Co. (U.K.), Ltd., and C. E. Fulford, Ltd., who were recently acquired by Fisons, Ltd. The Fulford referred to in your notice is in fact the parent company of G. T. Fulford Co. (U.K.), Ltd., and we would be grateful if you would draw the attention of your readers to the fact that no change has been made in the position of the U.K. Fulford company.

G. H. COURTIER, *Marketing Manager*,
G. T. Fulford & Co. (U.K.), Ltd.,
Hatch End, Middlesex

IDENTIFYING DRUGS AND POISONS

Pharmaceutical Society organises a symposium

A SYMPOSIUM on the identification of drugs and poisons is being held by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at the School of Pharmacy, University of London, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, on March 20, 1965.

The programme comprises seven papers presented by invited speakers, and the symposium periods are being devoted to discussion of the papers, which will be circulated beforehand to registered participants. The morning session, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. Goulding, M.D., B.Sc. (director, National Poisons Information Service) is being devoted to discussing how the procedure of identifying the causative agent in cases of poisoning may be speeded up.

SOLID DOSAGE FORMS — AN AID TO THEIR RAPID IDENTIFICATION, C. McArdle, F.P.S., and Eileen A. Skew (pharmaceutical department, General Hospital, Birmingham).

VISUAL AIDS TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF SOLID DOSAGE FORMS, H. Burlinson, F.P.S., D.B.A. (Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd.).

EXTRACTION METHODS IN EMERGENCY TOXICOLOGY, J. V. Jackson (metropolitan police laboratories, New Scotland Yard).

RAPID SCREENING TECHNIQUES FOR DRUGS IN BODY FLUIDS, M. S. Moss, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (forensic laboratory, Equine Research Station, Newmarket).

The afternoon session, at which the chairman will be Professor F. E. Camps, M.D., D.M.J. (professor of forensic medicine, University of London) will be concerned with more fundamental aspects of analytical procedure. The paper titles are:

SYSTEMATIC TOXICOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, A. S. Curry, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., M.C.Path. (Home Office forensic science laboratory, Nottingham).

CHROMATOGRAPHY AND THE CLASSICAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS, E. G. C. Clarke, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.I.C. (chemistry department, Royal Veterinary College, London).

INSTRUMENTAL TECHNIQUES, H. Leach (biochemistry department, Caernarvon and Anglesey General Hospital).

General discussion will follow. Registration fee for the symposium is £3 3s. Application forms, with full details, may be obtained from the organising secretary: Mr. E. L. Robins, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

FIRST ADDENDUM TO THE B.P., 1963

T. D. WHITTET, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., D.B.A.

The British Pharmacopœia 1963, Addendum 1964.

The Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. 9 × 6 in. Pp. xviii + 91. 45s. Postage 1s.

THE increasing rate of introduction of new drugs makes the publication of an Addendum to the Pharmacopœia an important occasion. It contains sixty new monographs on drugs and preparations, and makes important alterations in some of the 1963 monographs.

Monographs newly included in the Addendum represent a wide range of materials. There are several antibiotics, including the partially synthetic penicillin derivatives ampicillin (Penbritin) and cloxacillin (Orbenin), two of the important derivatives made by attaching different groups to the fundamental penicillin ring structure, penicillanic acid. In ampicillin the usually narrow-spectrum penicillin has been converted into a broad-spectrum antibiotic similar in range of action to chloramphenicol and the tetracyclines. Ampicillin is being widely used in bronchial diseases and has shown promise in typhoid fever. Cloxacillin (Orbenin) is a penicillinase-resistant derivative active after oral administration; it thus has an important advantage over methicillin, the first discovered derivative of that type. Sodium fusidate (Fusidin) antibiotic steroid derivative is active against penicillin-resistant staphylococci. Reintroduced in the Addendum is the chemotherapeutic antimicrobial drug sulphapyridine (M. & B. 693) now used in the treatment of dermatitis herpatiformis.

Radiopharmaceuticals Added

Of five new radiopharmaceuticals two are vitamin-B_{12} derivatives: cyanocobalamin (^{57}Co) and cyanocobalamin (^{58}Co), both used in the Schilling test for the diagnosis of pernicious anæmia.

The test dose is given orally and the urine is tested quantitatively for radioactivity by means of a scintillation counter; from the amount excreted the extent of absorption of vitamin B_{12} may be determined, thus indicating any faulty absorption, such as may occur in a pernicious anæmia patient. Cyanocobalamin (^{57}Co) has two advantages over cyanocobalamin (^{58}Co) and cyanocobalamin (^{60}Co), namely a lesser total amount of radiation dose to the liver and a greater efficiency in counting. Ferric citrate (^{59}Fe) is another preparation used in the investigation of hæmatological disorders, whilst the radioisotope gold (Au^{198}) is used in the treatment of recurrent pleural effusions and ascites due to cancerous conditions: the dose is inserted after the major part of the ascitic fluid has been withdrawn. Iodinated (^{131}I) human serum albumin injection (IHSA) is used for measuring blood or plasma volume or cardiac output or for the localisation of brain tumours. After intravenous injection it becomes completely mixed with blood within ten minutes. For measuring blood or plasma volume, a sample of blood is withdrawn and the IHSA is injected into one arm; a sample is taken from the other arm after a short time and the amount of radiation is determined. The degree of dilution of the IHSA gives a measure of the volume. For measurement of circulation time the radioactive substance is injected into one site and the time for alteration of the radioactivity at the selected end-site is measured. For determining cardiac output a continuous record may be made at a peripheral artery for several cycles after injection of the material, or a count may be made at the chest wall after injection. To localise brain tumours the drug is injected and radioactivity is measured at various sites on the head.

Two new corticosteroids now become official. They are betamethasone (Betnovate) and fluocinolone acetonide (Synalar), both of them fluorine-containing steroids with high anti-inflammatory activity. Betamethasone is said to be six to ten times as active as prednisolone after oral administration and is claimed both to cause no retention of sodium ions and to have little effect on potassium excretion in normal dosage. It is also used for local application. Fluocinolone is generally used by that route.

Among drugs affecting the central nervous system are three derivatives of the well-known hypnotic chloral hydrate, first introduced in the 1874 additions to the 1867 Pharmacopœia and retained ever since. Two of the new derivatives are "molecular compounds": dichloralphenazone (Welldorm) and chloral betaine (Somilan). Triclofos (Tricloryl) sodium, the sodium phosphate derivative of chloral, is metabolised in the body to trichloroethyl alcohol, as is chloral hydrate, the effect being an example of the procedure called "drug latentiation" by workers of the Chelsea School. The new compounds have the advantage that they can be made into satisfactory tablets.

Ethosuximide (Zarontin, Emeside) is an anticonvulsant used in the treatment of *petit-mal* epilepsy.

Drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system include methyldopa (Aldomet) and poldine methylsulphate (Nacton). Methyldopa, *in vitro,* prevents the conversion of dihydroxyphenylalanine (dopa) into dopamine, the precursor of noradrenaline. It was introduced as an antihypertensive drug in the belief that it would reduce the synthesis of noradrenaline and adrenaline *in vivo.* Methyldopa was found to be an effective antihypertensive drug but is now believed to act either by depleting sympathetic nerve endings of noradrenaline or by preventing its release by a method of action similar to those of bretylium and guanethidine.

Poldine is a parasympatholytic drug used in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders. It has actions similar to those of atropine but has fewer side-effects; it reduces gastric motility and secretion and the amount of acid in the secretion.

Several new pharmaceutical aids are now officially recognised. Butylated hydroxyanisole and butylated hydroxytoluene and dodecyl and octyl gallates are antioxidants used for oils and fats and other compounds liable to rancidity or peroxide formation. Cyclamic acid and its calcium and sodium salts are sweetening agents.

New Derivatives

Several groups of drugs are represented by single new derivatives. Dichlorophen (Anthiphen) is a drug used to eradicate tapeworm infestations (tæniasis). Unlike the drugs previously used in that condition it is vermicidal. Starvation is not necessary, nor need purgatives be given, as the compound has a laxative action. It has proved effective against the beef tapeworm but not against the pork tapeworm, because in the pig the worm is digested and may lead to auto-infection by the ova released.

Metronidazole (Flagyl) is a trichomonicidal drug effective orally for both males and females.

Spironolactone (Aldactone) is a steroid antagonist of the mineralocorticoid hormone aldosterone. Useful in œdema due to excessive aldosterone secretion, it causes diuresis with excretion of sodium. Unlike most diuretics, however, it causes retention of potassium. Spironolactone is usually given along with other diuretics.

Cytostatic drugs are represented by cyclophosphamide (Endoxana) which may be given orally or by intramuscular or intravenous injection, and is said to have less marked toxic effects than those of other cytotoxic drugs.

Bisacodyl is a laxative acting within 6-12 hours when given orally and in less than an hour when administered as a suppository. It has little or no action on the small intestine and is not absorbed. Tablets and suppositories are included. Discretion is allowed in the choice of base for the suppositories.

Immunological products are represented by two measles vaccines. One is an inactivated vaccine issued as a liquid and the other, an attenuated live vaccine, is a dried pellet for reconstitution immediately before use.

Numerous preparations in the new monographs are supplemented by new monographs for pharmaceutical preparations of some drugs included in the British Pharmacopœia, 1963. A new test for uniformity of weight is included for capsules containing liquids and there is an amendment to the tests for acidity and alkalinity of purified water and water for injection.

The appendix on tests for sterility has been amended in certain particulars and now gives direction for the procedure to be followed in applying the tests for sterility, as directed in a number of monographs.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

More Guidance on New D.D. Controls

ACTION by the Pharmaceutical Society, the National Pharmaceutical Union and the Proprietary Association of Great Britain has resulted in a clarification by the Home Office of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1964, and the Dangerous Drugs (No. 2) Regulations, 1964. We now understand that the words "recovered by readily applicable means" in paragraphs 9 (1)(a), 10 and 11 of Part II of Schedule 1 to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1964, may be interpreted as meaning recovery by an unskilled person with makeshift equipment. On that interpretation codeine phosphate tablets, B.P., that were given as a previous example (see *C. & D.*, November 28, p. 548) fall within Part II of Schedule 1 to the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1964, and dealings are subject to the lesser controls applied by the Regulations to substances in that Part. Codeine compound tablets, B.P., and codeine compound tablets soluble are in the same category and all may be sold over the counter by pharmacists. Wholesale dealers are required to keep records in respect of purchases and sales and retailers in respect of purchases.

The view has also been taken that paragraph 11 of Part II of Schedule 1 of the Act may be considered as allowing preparations of medicinal opium or morphine to be compounded with any other ingredients so long as the other restrictions imposed by that paragraph are met. Accordingly proprietary preparations of chlorodyne containing both morphine and codeine may be regarded as falling within Part II of Schedule 1 and subject to the lesser controls mentioned above. The same considerations would appear to apply to the interpretation of paragraphs 9 and 10. That being so, preparations containing both pholcodine and codeine are in the same way also to be considered as coming within the group of products for which the controls are relaxed. We regret that inadvertently an error was made in our reference to pholcodine linctus, B.P.C.; that product is a preparation subject to the lesser controls as is pholcodine linctus strong, B.P.C. However, it would appear that mixtures composed of *preparations* that separately come within Part II of Schedule 1 to the Dangerous Drugs Act 1964 such as linctus pholcodine with linctus codeine are subject to full D.D.A. control.

It will be appreciated that only the courts can decide the points of law and in the absence of court rulings the Home Office guidance is helpful, but we feel that immediate steps should be taken to press for the legislation to be redrafted in a simpler form. (See also paragraph on "Exempt Preparations," p. 568.)

Prices Current

IN preparing for publication the December issue of the *C. & D.* Quarterly Price List the compilers were faced with a dilemma of dates. During the preceding months the Resale Prices Act had gone on to the Statute Book. The broad effect of the Act was to make it unlawful for a manufacturer to enforce a minimum resale price for any of his products, but there was included in the Act, as the whole trade knows, a machinery under which a manufacturer or trade association might seek exemption from the effects of the Act in respect of a particular product or class of products. The method of seeking exemption was by making application for the products to be registered with the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements.

Products so registered would in due course fall to be considered by the courts, but in the meantime their prices, and the prices of directly competitive goods in the same class, could continue to have their resale prices enforceable by their manufacturers. Unfortunately for the production schedule of the Q.P.L., applications for registration in that way were required to be lodged by November 15, and it was not possible to wait until that date before receiving and handling the material for publication in the Price List. Accordingly a letter was sent to every manufacturer whose products appear in the List asking for him to notify in advance whether he was applying for registration. The majority replied (promptly, too) and in consequence the retail prices of products of those manufacturers who sought exemption from the Act's provisions could once again be given in the Q.P.L. in the bold figure denoting a maintained retail price. Manufacturers who did not apply for registration of goods under the Act were of two kinds. In the first category were those manufacturers who would not enforce but did *recommend* a figure as selling price of each of their products. Those makers' recommended prices have been given in the List in light italic figures to distinguish them at a glance from the bold figures of the price-maintained products. In the second category were manufacturers who made no recommendation of any kind as to retail price. In the Q.P.L. their products are given against a cost price per doz. and, where taxable, a figure for purchase tax per doz., but the retail price column is left blank.

The compilers hope strongly that by the treatment outlined they have given the Price List a maximum usefulness to every retailer, even though, when the results of the court actions begin to appear (and nobody can predict their outcome), a new situation might arise that would call for new methods of presentation.

It is realised that the degree of accuracy falls short of 100 per cent., if only because some replies by manufacturers were received too late. We shall continue to welcome having our attention called to any inaccuracy of that or any other kind. Truth to tell no previous edition of the Q.P.L., even without the complications introduced by a clash between registration dates and printing dates, has been faultless. It is not—if we may misquote Shakespeare, in mortals to command prefection, but we shall continue to set that as our ideal. Many users have been kind enough to write in from time to time complimenting us on the usefulness of the List, and we shall work hard to merit compliments, even while recognising that we are entitled to no more than the we shall work hard to merit compliments, though resigned to accepting virtue as its own reward.

Overseas Trade in Pharmaceuticals

UNITED Kingdom exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products during October (as included under division 54 of the Trade and Navigation Accounts), were valued at £4,916,077, against £4,411,692 in September and £4,638,142 in October 1963. The division's total for the first ten months of the year is, at £48·48 millions, £4·43 millions ahead of the total for the corresponding period of 1963.

Import-export figures of the various items are given in the accompanying tables. Exports of vitamins, both in bulk and in product form, were at their highest in October for any month this year.

Australia was again the biggest single customer, taking medicinal products to the value of £327,750, against £262,243 in October 1963. Nigeria came second with £302,824, followed closely by New Zealand with £300,236. Exports to France (£236,403) maintained the higher level of trading that has been perhaps the most notable feature this year. France is now by far the largest buyer of British pharmaceutical products within the European Economic Community. The total for all E.E.C. countries was £674,366, for Economic Free Trade Association countries, including Finland, £467,066, and for the Irish Republic £249,456.

The Board of Trade, commenting on the area pattern of exports as a whole, states that there has been a sharp setback in recent months of shipments to Western Europe, especially to E.E.C. countries. That, however, is not the picture for pharmaceuticals so far, the sales of which have been keeping up well. Only Switzerland and Italy have purchased appreciably less than in 1963 and their drop has been more than made up by the other partners in the trading groups.

On the import side the total for October was £641,643, of which antibiotics accounted for £157,647 and alkaloids for £111,996. The United States share of the total was £148,518 and West Germany, £100,275.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—EXPORTS

	£
Sera and vaccines	135,700
Vitamins	114,708
Antibiotics	
Penicillin injections	64,191
tablets, ointments, etc	160,502
other	305,212
Alkaloids	38,231
Aspirin	75,162
Antihistamines	51,518
Antipaludics	64,292
Barbiturates	19,094
Hormones	151,772
Glycosides	9,962
Ointments, liniments*	100,838
Organo therapeutic glands, etc.*	10,111
Sulphonamides	87,544
Proprietary medicines*	1,464,403
Unclassified medicines*	665,763

PHARMACEUTICALS IN BULK

Vitamins	243,966
Penicillin	79,582
Antibiotics other than penicillin	225,771
Alkaloids	97,724
Hormones	131,579
Glycosides	11,746
Organo therapeutic glands	20,574
Aspirin	39,086
Barbiturates	32,112
Sulphonamides	153,390
Glycerin	32,000
Citric acid	84,207

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—IMPORTS

Vitamins	57,410
Antibiotics	157,647
Alkaloids	111,996
Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines	22,249
Proprietary and veterinary medicines	184,148
All other	108,193

*Not elsewhere specified.

Heralding 1965

MOST copies of the *C. & D. Diary and Year Book*, 1965, have been dispatched and should by now be in subscribers' hands. In case a few have been delayed in transit, any subscriber who has not yet received his copy (and that may apply particularly to those resident in Ireland and overseas) is asked to allow a few more days before taking action to complain of non-delivery.

It is well recognised that every publisher of a year-book is faced with the risk that some of the material he includes may become obsolete during the twelve-months' currency of the issue. This year that galling experience has happened in more than one respect even before the wrappers are broken. New National Joint Industrial Council scales of remuneration for pharmacists in general practice were published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on November 14, at which date scales that were given a lead position in literary pages of the *Year Book* were already printed. Any subscriber who would like a reprint of the material published in the *C. & D.* on November 14 will be sent one free on applying for it to the Editor. The salary scales of pharmacists and assistants in other sections of pharmacy remain valid at present, but it has already been announced that a new claim has been put in on behalf of hospital pharmacists, and a decision upon it, one way or the other, may reasonably be expected to emerge before the 1965 year-book gives way to its successor.

Additions have also been made to the Dangerous Drugs Regulations (see *C. & D.*, November 28, p. 547) rendering the material published in the year-book not so much inaccurate as incomplete (see p. 571).

Material included for the first time includes notes on procedures under the Resale Prices Act, 1964, and a summary of the regulations made under the Offices and Shops Act, 1964. For the rest the keynote of the new issue has been rearrangement of the sections to bring them into a more appropriate and convenient sequence. Every directory item has again, as in every other year, been sent for checking to the persons directly involved, and the vast majority have been duly returned. For the remainder we have had to exercise a certain amount of discretion, but we have acted generally on the assumption, based on experience, that no reply means no change. If any subscriber finds himself able to provide more up-to-date information about any item published than in fact appears, the Editor would be grateful for being told, so that appropriate action may be taken on behalf of all other year-book users.

The advertisers have again contributed numerously, informatively and often colourfully to supplement the Trade Directory and Buyers' Guide sections, making the *Diary and Year Book* a source book without parallel in its own field, and we wish every subscriber 365 days of both profitable and pleasurable reference to it.

FIGURES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL WORLD



MR. DOUGLAS STEPHENSON

BESIDES being the recipient of the Harrison Memorial lecture and medal award, Mr. Douglas Stephenson, B.Sc., F.P.S.—known to his friends as "Steve"—has much in common with the distinguished pharmaceutical chemist who was the Director of Chemical Warfare during the 1914-18 war and whose memory the award perpetuates. Harrison was for a period an analyst at the Wellcome Chemical Works where Steve spent forty-one years of his pharmaceutical career until his retirement on May 31, 1963. Both, therefore, may be said to have been subjected to the ethical and technical standards that were fostered and founded by the original Burroughs Wellcome partnership. Both had a deep preoccupation with maintaining and improving standards in their professional and private lives.

Steve's father had intended him to be a chartered accountant, and to that end his school curriculum was arranged to include book-keeping, but somehow his balance sheets never balanced and after a brief insight into retail pharmacy with a multiple organisation Mr. Stephenson, sen., arranged for his son to be apprenticed with G. T. W. Newsholme, Sheffield. The apprenticeship, however, was interrupted by military service in the 1914-18 war. Steve was a member of the Machine Gun Corps and suffered slight injury by mustard gas which, in itself, was another link with Harrison, who had been concerned with the design and construction of gas masks and similar protective devices. In 1919 the young Stephenson resumed his studies at the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society at Bloomsbury Square and qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1920. He was awarded the Hewlett exhibition and continued his academic career, taking the major diploma and receiving the Pereira medal.

Appointed a demonstrator at "the Square," he left on March 1, 1922, to join Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome, spending two years in the experimental department under Dr. Sydney Smith. During his first years at Dartford he obtained the B.Sc. special degree in chemistry and botany by part-time study. In 1924 he was made assistant to the head of the Tabloid manufacturing department and, in the comments of one of his contemporary colleagues, "this appointment started him on what proved to be his life's major work." He became head of the department in 1938. During the 1939-45 war he became responsible for the organisation of the first-aid and decontamination services at the works, and trained first-aiders. He was also, at that time, concerned with the making in large quantities of sterile tablets for hypodermic injection, and was responsible for the techniques that were adopted and the layout of a building that was specially designed and constructed for carrying out the work. In 1946 he was appointed head of Tabloid development, and later in 1952 became head of the company's pharmaceutical development department, in which he was able to concern himself with research and to proceed to the development of many ideas for products and techniques. He was an author or co-author of about ten papers or short communications, three of them contributed to the British Pharmaceutical Conference science sessions. He has also been responsible for several patents on pharmaceutical methods. He served on the tablet subcommittee of the British Pharmacopœia for three successive periods, and was largely responsible for the official tablet disintegration test. In fact his first Conference paper, given in 1946, dealt with tablet disintegration.

His daily occupation was so demanding that it would have been excusable if Mr. Stephenson had been inactive during his leisure, but in fact he cultivated many interests. He was a committee member of the local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society for a number of years and its chairman in 1957/58. He is also the immediate past-president of the Square Association.

The strong humanitarian outlook of Douglas Stephenson is evident in his sympathetic dealings with his fellow men—no matter what their status. In that same spirit, and also because of his interest in first-aid affairs, he became president of the Dartford borough divisional area, St. John Ambulance Association, an office he held for eleven years. His main relaxation has been his continued interest in botany and his active interest in historical and antiquarian subjects (with his wife he shares office in the Bexley Antiquarian Society). Commenting on that interest he said his wife has much more knowledge of history, and that he was "still trying to catch up with her." When he retired from Burroughs Wellcome & Co. he received from his collcagues, with other handsome gifts, a beautifully contrived exhibit showing all the kinds, shapes and sizes of compressed products with which he had been concerned throughout his career. There is much history in those tablets though, unfortunately, the practical details and history of some of them are still too much in the nature of trade secrets to be discussed even now. Possibly during his lecture on December 9 Mr. Stephenson will reveal such details as he may.

GUIDE TO NEW MEDICAMENTS

Information about proprietary products supplied principally on prescription. Reprints on perforated gummed paper for affixing to index cards are obtainable from the Editor. Notes on the products are given on p. 575.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 5, 1964

CEPORIN injection

MANUFACTURER: Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Vials containing 250 mgm. or 500 mgm. of cephaloridine, a semi-synthetic crystalline antibiotic substance produced from 7-aminocephalosporanic acid (the cephalosporin nucleus), which is obtained from cephalosporin C.

INDICATIONS: Urinary tract infections, including cystitis, pyelitis and pyelonephritis. Before and after urinary tract surgery. Pulmonary and bronchial infections. Other uses are in mixed infections, including those unresponsive to other antibiotics; bacterial endocarditis; meningitis; osteomyelitis; otitis media, and soft tissue infections.

DOSAGE: Must be given by injection. Gram-positive infections: 250 mgm. twice daily; Gram-negative infections: 500 mgm. twice daily. Most acute conditions clear within two to five days, chronic conditions may require treatment for up to ten days. (*See manufacturer's literature.*)

STORAGE: Should be stored in a cool place, preferably in a refrigerator, and protected from light. The powder, which is usually white may become discoloured after a period, particularly if exposed to light, but no effect on potency or safety has been observed.

SHELF LIFE: One year from date of manufacture.

HOW SUPPLIED: Single vials and in box of five vials.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Rccommended on prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1964.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 5, 1964

IPEXON linctus

MANUFACTURER: Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24.

DESCRIPTION: Expectorant, demulcent and bronchodilating linctus containing in each 5 mils of aromatic flavoured vehicle 100 mgm. of guaiphenesin, 18·3 mgm. of ephedrine hydrochloride, 2·5 gms. of sucrose and 1·25 mils of glycerin.

INDICATIONS: Symptomatic treatment of " productive " cough. May also be of use in dry cough when inclincd towards the productive stage.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should be used with caution, if at all, in patients with ischæmic heart disease, cardiac failure, hypertension or hyperthyroidism. Dosage of other bronchodilators given concurrently may need adjustment.

DOSAGE: *Adults,* one teaspoonful three or four times a day; *Children* (two to twelve years), half a teaspoonful three or four times a day; (under two years), half a teaspoonful once or twice daily.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 4 fl. oz.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.7. FIRST ISSUED: November 1964.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 5, 1964

MYCIVIN capsules and injection

MANUFACTURER: Boots Pure Drug Company, Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham.

DESCRIPTION: Blue and ivory coloured *capsules,* each containing 500 mgm. of lincomycin (as hydrochloride). *Injection* containing 300 mgm. of lincomycin (as hydrochloride) per mil supplied in ampoules of 2 mils. Antibiotic.

INDICATIONS: Infections due to Gram-positive organisms.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Pregnant patients and the newborn.

DOSAGE: Orally: *Adults* (and children over ten years), one capsule three or four times a day. *Children* (under ten years), 30-60 mgm. per kilo body weight daily in three or four equal doses. In severe infections, adult dosage should be increased to 1 gm. three or four times daily, or the drug may be given by injection. Intramuscular injection: *Adults* (and children over ten years). 600 mgm. every twelve to twenty-four hours. *Children* (under ten years), 10 mgm. per kilo body weight every twelve to twenty-four hours. For intravenous infusion the solution is diluted in 5 per cent. glucose or normal saline. (*See manufacturer's literature.*) SHELF LIFE: *Injection,* at least two years.

HOW SUPPLIED: *Capsules* in containers of twenty and 100. *Injection* in pack of three ampoules.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1964.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 5, 1964

DONNAGEL with neomycin suspension

MANUFACTURER: A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane, Horsham, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: White, smooth, minty-flavoured suspension containing, in each 30 mils, 500 mgm. of neomycin sulphate, 6 gm. of kaolin, 142·8 mgm. of pectin, 0·1037 mgm. of hyoscyamine sulphate, 0·0194 mgm. of atropine sulphate, 0·0065 mgm. of hyoscine hydrobromide and 60 mgm. of sodium benzoate.

INDICATIONS: Diarrhœa of known or suspected bacterial origin. Diarrhœa or dysentery caused by neomycin susceptible organisms.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Should be administered with caution to patients with glaucoma or prostatic hypertrophy.

DOSAGE: *Adults:* One or two tablespoonfuls; *Children* (over one year): One or two teaspoonfuls; (under one year), half a teaspoonful; the doses to be taken every four hours.

SIDE EFFECTS: Blurring of vision, dry mouth or difficult urination may occur in a small number of patients, though rarely on the usual dosage. SHELF LIFE: Two years.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 6 fl. oz.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: December 1964.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 5, 1964

D-VAC pollens

MANUFACTURER: Bencard Allergy Unit, Beecham Research Laboratories, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

DESCRIPTION: Emulsified pollen vaccine prepared from extracts of twelve varieties of common grass pollen (Bencard group B.2). Prepared in four strengths. No. 1 contains 250 Noon units; No. 2, 750 Noon units; No. 3, 3,500 Noon units; No. 4, 7,500 Noon units.

INDICATIONS: Pre-seasonal treatment of classical hay-fever and pollen asthma.

DOSAGE: *Primary course:* For patients who have not previously been desensitised or who are known to be excessively sensitive to grass pollens, and for children (6–12 years). The course comprises strengths 1, 2 and 3. *Advanced course:* For patients aged over 12 years who have had previous pollen vaccine treatment and whose symptoms are not excessively severe. The course comprises strengths 2, 3 and 4. The three injections are administered at four-week intervals starting February 1-20.

PRECAUTIONS: An antihistamine (e.g. chlorpheniramine maleate 4 mgm.) should be given half to one hour before, and four to six hours after, injection.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 1-mil disposable syringe containing 0·7 mil of shield emulsion separated by a diaphragm from 0·3 mil of active emulsion.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on prescription only.

ORDERS: Must be placed before December 31 and specify the date in February on which the first dose is required.

FIRST ISSUED: November 1964 (new formulation).

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Guide to New Medicaments, December 5, 1964

SYNTOPRESSIN nasal spray

MANUFACTURER: Sandoz Products, Ltd., Sandoz House, 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Colourless, aqueous solution containing in each 1 mil, 50 i.u. of lypressin. Antidiuretic.

INDICATIONS: Spontaneous or induced diabetes insipidus.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Caution is advisable in patients suffering from coronary ischæmia, peripheral vascular disease, hypertension, epilepsy and toxæmia of pregnancy.

DOSAGE: Five to 20 i.u. per dose. One or two applications of the spray to one or both nostrils, repeated three to seven times a day. Dosage must be adjusted to response.

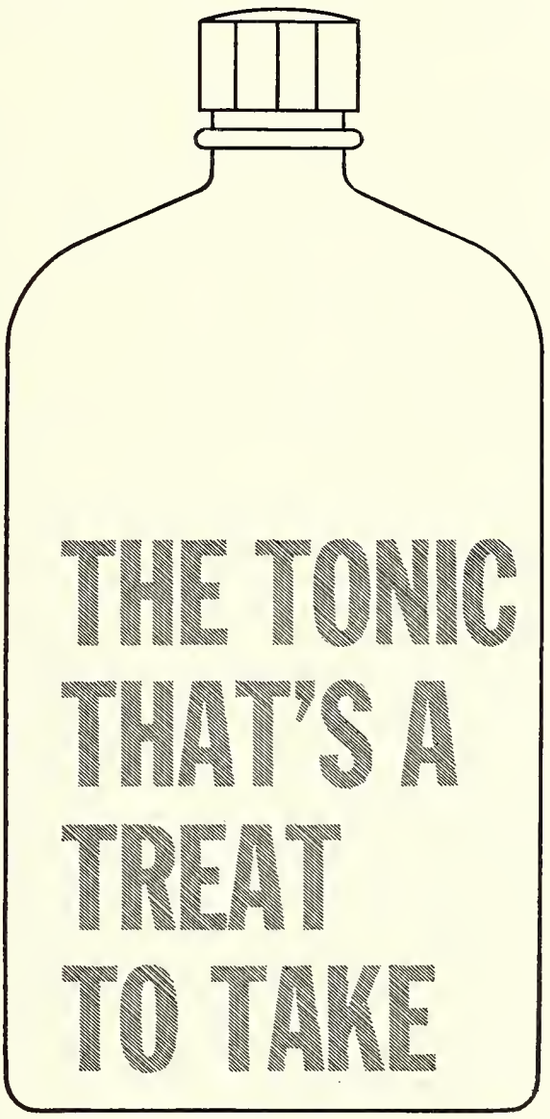
SIDE EFFECTS: Nasal congestion with ulceration of nasal mucosæ has been reported.

STORAGE: Should be stored at below 25° C.

HOW SUPPLIED: In plastic spray bottle of 5 mils.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: P.I, S.4B.

FIRST ISSUED: May 1963. Generally available, November 1964.



The fresh, fruity orange flavour of Minadex is enjoyed by young and old alike and this ensures that it is taken as often as recommended. Every dose of this palatable tonic contains vitamin A to help restore and maintain resistance to infection; vitamin D to ensure that calcium intake is properly absorbed; iron and trace minerals for healthy blood and calcium and glycerophosphates to maintain neuromuscular tone, all helping to promote quick recovery. Minadex can be safely given to both infants and the elderly, for it contains no alkaloidal stimulants. When you recommend Minadex you recommend one of the most effective and palatable tonics available.



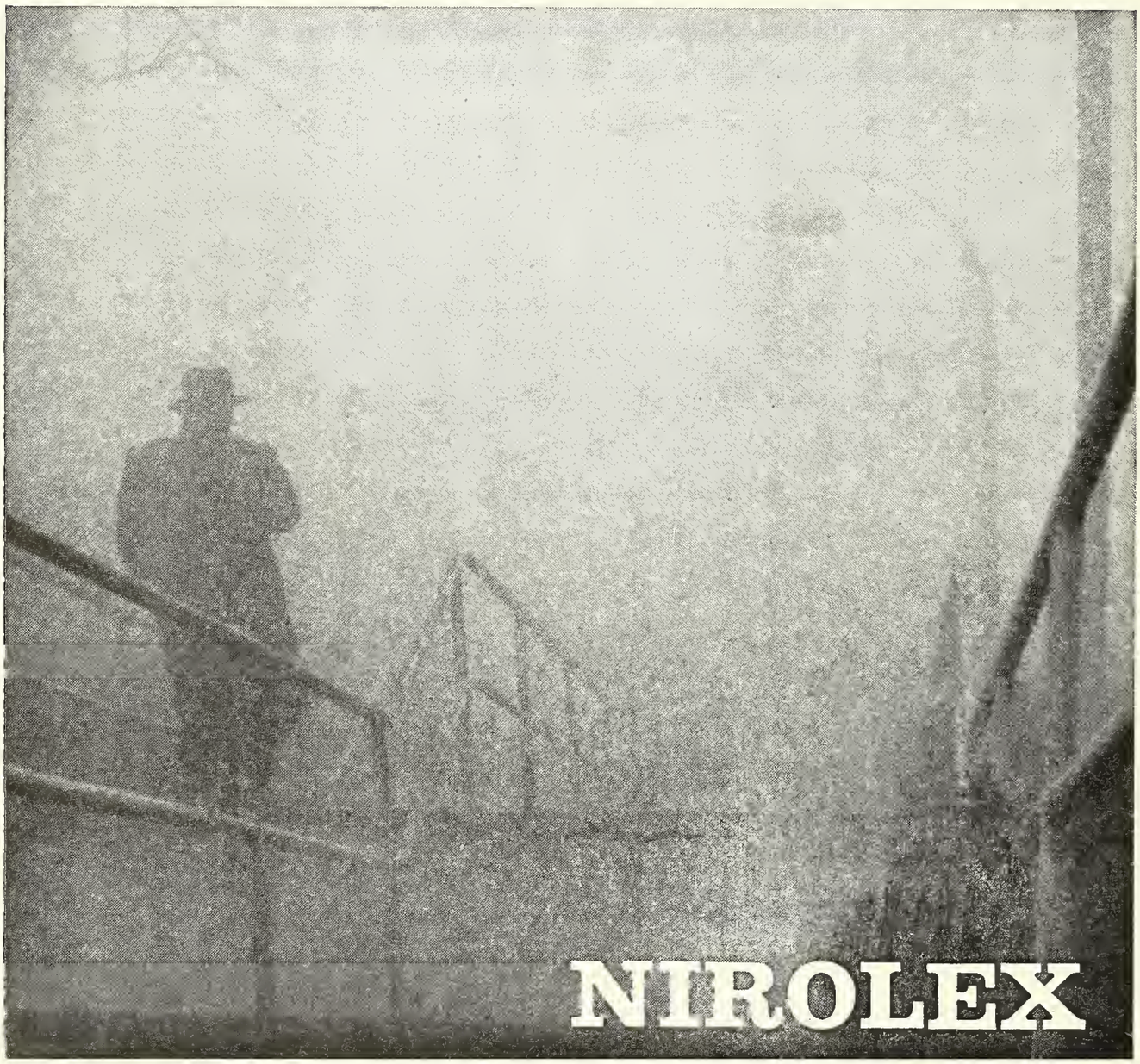
In 6 and 12 fl oz bottles
Retail prices 3/- and 5/2
Order Minadex in these extra-profit parcels:-
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24 x 6 oz bottles 48/-
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NIROLEX RELIEVES BRONCHITIC DISTRESS. Nirolex enables the bronchitic patient to breathe more freely and clear his lungs of accumulated mucus by providing 3-way relief:— **Guaiphenesin** loosens tenacious mucus. **Ephedrine** relaxes bronchial smooth muscle. **Mepyramine Maleate** helps allay inflammation particularly where allergy is a contributory factor.

Nirolex is a valuable expectorant mixture for use in the treatment of bronchitis, bronchial asthma and allied conditions.

Packs and prices: 4 fl. oz. bottle ... Trade price 24/- per dozen + Purchase Tax.
40 fl. oz. bottle ... Trade price 162/- per dozen + Purchase Tax.

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NEW HERBICIDES

Advances reported to Weed Control Conference

A NEW profession of "plant doctors" is needed to assist the farmer in the choice of treatments for his crops, said DR. W. E. RIPPER when he addressed the seventh biennial British Weed Control Conference, held in Brighton, November 24–26. Speaking on the side effects of pesticides on plant growth, he suggested that extensive study was required to exclude dangerous uses of those compounds and to turn certain side effects to good account. If the effects were known, methods of offsetting them, such as the use of antagonists, could thus be developed. Changes in the timing of flowering and fruiting, and the use of low doses of herbicides to stimulate plant growth, were side effects that could be exploited with economic advantage.

Several new herbicides were described at the Conference. One of the more widely reported was ioxynil (3,5-diiodo-4-hydroxybenzonitrile), a post-emergence selective herbicide whose properties have been discovered independently in Britain (by May & Baker, Ltd.) and the United States (by Amchem Products, Inc.). A number of cereal crops have been found to exhibit outstanding tolerance to the compound at application rates controlling annual broadleaf weeds, as have some leguminous crops, notably lucerne. Ioxynil produces necrosis and blistering on contact with the leaves of susceptible species, and the small amount of translocation that occurs within the plant appears to be generally sublethal in effect. Studies on mode of action indicate that the compound is both a phosphorylation uncoupler and a photosynthesis inhibitor. Residues disappear rapidly to zero levels and there is said to be little hazard to user, wild life, beneficial insects or consumers. The dibromo compound, (bromoxynil) which has a different selectivity spectrum, is expected to have potential in North America and Australia. Neither compound inhibits the growth of soil bacteria and fungi in the concentrations used in practice.

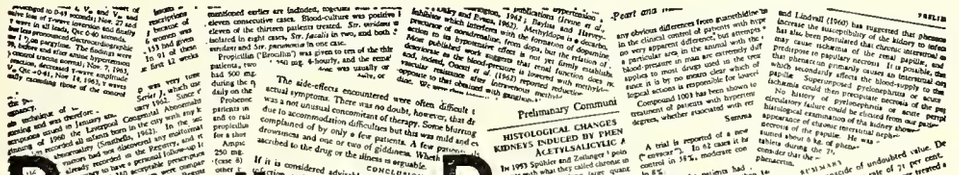
A recent systemic herbicide, 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid (present in Tordon formulations—Dow Chemical Co.), is claimed one of the most valuable such tools for the control of unwanted vegetation, for conversion of marginal land to productivity and for increasing world food production. The compound is absorbed by both foliage and roots and is translocated within the plant causing leaf curl and epinasty of tender growth. Response is thus maximal when the foliage is treated at a time of active growth. Toxicity in man and animals is low but, at the higher rates of use, the compound may persist into the year following treatment, so damaging highly sensitive plants. No residues have been found in the season following application of low rates.

Two new substituted 1,1'-carbamoylmethyl-4,4'-bipyridylium compounds (PP 407 and PP 745), related to paraquat and diquat, were described by workers from Plant Protection, Ltd. They are said to be more selective than the related compounds and to be highly effective against a number of broad leaf weeds, many of which are resistant to MCPA and 2,4-D. For post-emergence use they are expected to prove valuable in controlling such weeds in cereal crops, sports turf, and pasture.

4-chloro-2-oxobenzothiazolin-3-ylacetic acid (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.) is a plant growth substance herbicide which has shown high specificity at low application rates. Particularly susceptible are chick weed and cleavers and current research is directed towards control of those weeds when the use of other herbicides may be precluded. The compound may also be added to herbicides having a spectrum of activity deficient in respect of those two weeds.

For the selective control of certain annual seedling weed grasses in turf and crops a pre-emergence herbicide that is in its experimental stage is 1-(2-methylcyclohexyl)-3-phenylurea (E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.). Tolerance of desirable turf grasses to the compound has been demonstrated by dry application of mixtures of turf seed and chemical when normal establishment of the new turf has been permitted while annual weed grasses are controlled. The compound has a wide margin of safety on broadleaf crops.

A curious theoretical point was provided by workers from Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., who showed how the herbicidal action of a group of substituted perhydrotriazines changes when the substituent is varied. Thus it was found that members of the group could have a pre- or post-emergence activity (or both) and that selectivity and potency were also dependent upon the substituent.



What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

GLYCEROL, given orally, is reported by workers at the neurosurgical research laboratories, Atkinson Morley's Hospital, London, to be capable of reducing raised intracranial pressure in man. Its diuretic effect was found to be less than that produced by an osmotically larger dose of urea but the authors regard it as a useful addition to urea and mannitol in the treatment of the condition. No toxic effects have been noticed, though patients often found the mixture (with an equal volume of water or fruit juice) to be nauseating. (*Lancet*, November 28, p. 1151.)

THAT quinidine is too dangerous a drug for routine use is the conclusion reached by three workers at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham. In correspondence, they base their decision on their own reported experience with the drug in treatment of patients with atrial fibrillation and on reports from other workers describing auricular fibrillation and sudden death during therapy. (*Lancet*, November 28, p. 1184.)

THE opinion, published in 1963, of the American *Medical Letter*, that Librium has no special usefulness needs little amendment, states the November 27 issue of *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*, published by Consumers' Association. Trials of Valium reported in the manufacturers' literature, it is stated, showed clearly that it had more effect than a placebo but nevertheless its superiority over other preparations (except sodium bromide) was less marked. Admitting that evidence about the comparative effectiveness of Librium, Valium and other sedatives was difficult to assess, the review says "there is no good evidence that any of these drugs has a specific tranquillising action apart from its sedative effects. It is stated that the manufacturers were shown a draft of the report, but they preferred not to comment.

NOTES ON NEW MEDICAMENTS

CEPORIN.—*Chemistry:* 7-[(2-thienyl)acetamido]-3-(1-pyridylmethyl)-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid betaine (also known as cephaloridine). The drug is a semisynthetic derivative of 7-aminocephalosporanic acid, obtained from the parent substance, cephalosporin C, which has a chemical structure that in certain respects resembles that of penicillin, yet in others differs sharply. Thus the nucleus has a 6-membered dihydrothiazine ring; penicillin has a 5-membered thiazolidine ring. The side chains of the two compounds are very different, as cephalosporin can be substituted at two points and this difference is reflected in the increased range of activity of cephaloridine, which is active against most Gram-negative as well as Gram-positive organisms. It is also resistant to hydrolysis by penicillinase which attacks the β-lactam ring of penicillin, but cannot open the corresponding ring of cephaloridine. Cephaloridine, unlike some of the newer penicillins, cannot be given orally, as absorption from the gastro-intestinal tract is poor. On the other hand, although it must be given by injection, such injections, unlike those of methicillin, cause little pain. Further chemical manipulation may result in the synthesis of other active compounds.

SYNTOPRESSIN (nasal spray). — Diabetes insipidus is a disease characterised by thirst and a high output of urine and is due basically to a lack of the anti-diuretic hormone of the pituitary gland. The condition may be relieved by injections of pituitary extract, or by the inhalation of pituitary snuff. Regular injections are a burden to the patient and natural hormone products may contain undesirable traces of oxytocin and unwanted protein. Syntopressin is synthetic 8-lysine vasopressin and is free from traces of other substances that may be present in natural extracts. It thus has the advantage of constant composition and potency.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2: The markets were again quiet during the week and prices were scarcely tested. Inquiries appeared to be directed to those items in short supply. CAMPHOR POWDER at 7s. 6d. per lb. was sixpence dearer for the B.P. grade. ERGOT for shipment was dearer by sixpence per lb. Among SPICES, Jamaican GINGER became slightly firmer on the spot; PEPPER was steady at higher levels, while TURMERIC for shipment was noticeably weaker. Italian white SQUILL was reduced by 5s. per cwt.

In ESSENTIAL OILS the CITRONELLAS where changed were mainly weaker. Dearer per lb. were East Indian SANDALWOOD for shipment (up 2s.); Penang PATCHOULI on the spot (7s.) and Bourbon GERANIUM (by between 7s. 6d. and 12s. 6d.).

BRUCINE was dearer by 3s. per lb. for the ALKALOID and by 4s. for the SULPHATE. PYROGALLIC ACID at 27s. 9d. was up 3s. 3d. per lb. New schedules for MERCURIALS have been announced showing greatly advanced rates. PILOCARPINE NITRATE was also higher.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices below may be subject to 15 per cent. import surcharge.

ACETANILIDE. — Crystals, one-cwt. lots, 2s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.

ADRENALINE.—(Per gm.). Synthetic B.P., 1-kilo lots, 11d.; 500 gm., is 1s. 1d. ACID TARTRATE, B.P., 1 kilo, 7½d.; 500 gm., 9d.

ALOIN. — Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 34s. per lb.

ANTIMONY SALTS. — CHLORIDE, SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 5s. 7d. per kilo; FLAKE, 14s. 4d. kilo.

BARIUM SULPHATE. — B.P., 50-kilo lots, 3s. 9½d. per kilo.

BENZYL BENZOATE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 6d. per lb.

CANTHARIDIN. — Per oz. 222s. 6d. for 4-oz. lots.

CARMINE.—One-cwt. lots are now 184s. per lb.

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 144s. per gm. for 20-gm. lots; TARTRATE, 27s. 6d. per gm. for 10-gm. lots.

ERGOTOXINE. — ETHANESULPHONATE, 10-gm. lots, B.P. '32, 60s. per gm. B.P.C. '49, 72s. 6d.

IRON SALTS. — CHLORIDE, B.P.C., 1949, 3s. 1d. per kilo. GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 4s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals 1-cwt. 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt. 65s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 7s. 2d. per kilo; OXIDE RED PRECIPITATED, B.P.C., 1949, 25 kilos, 6s. 3d. per kilo; CARBONATE, SACCHARATED, B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 3s.—AMMONIUM CITRATE, 250-kilos, 8s. 6d. kilo. —QUININE CITRATE. 2s. 4d. per oz. in 100-oz. tin.

KAOLIN. — Light, 500 kilos, 1s. 2d. per kilo and 1,000 kilos, 1s. 1¾d.

MERCUROCHROME.—100-gm. lots are 16s.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Rates (per kilo) for under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED MERCURY, B.P., powder. 105s.; PERCHLORIDE, B.P.C., powder, 89s.; SUBCHLORIDE (calomel), B.P.C., 105s.; OXIDES, yellow, B.P.C., 109s.; red B.P.C., 1949, 111s.; IODIDES, B.P.C., 1954 (25-kilo lots), 83s. per kilo.

PILOCARPINE.—In 1-kilo lots prices are: HYDROCHLORIDE, 1,516s. per kilo; NITRATE, 1,437s.

ROCHELLE SALT.—Powder or granulated, 5-cwt. lots or over in kegs, 220s. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 222s. 6d. (bags less 5s.).

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder 1 lb. and over 15s. 6d. per lb. SODIUM salt, B.P., 14s.

SALICYLAMIDE. — One-cwt., 6s. 3d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 2d. per lb.

SALOL.—B.P.C., 9s. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

SULPHOCARBOLATES.—SODIUM PHENOSULPHONATE, B.P.C., 1949 (powder), 13s. 4d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots and crystals 12s. 8d. per kilo. ZINC, B.P.C., 1949, is quoted at the same rate.

TALC. — One-ton lots, B.P.C., in kegs, 1s. 2d. per lb.

THIOUREA.—Technical grade, 1-cwt. lots 3s. 1d. per lb.; 10-cwt., 2s. 9½d per lb

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot 21s. to 25s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. grade 9s. to 10s. 6d. PERU: Spot short at 12s. 6d.; shipment, 12s., c.i.f., nominal. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

BELLADONNA.—HERB, 3s. per lb., spot. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot cleared; shipment, new-crop 250s. per cwt., c.i.f. Mombasa spot, 160s.; shipment, 132s. 6d., c.i.f.

CINNAMON. — QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): 4 O's, 9s. 2d.; single O, 7s. 4d.; quillings, 5s. 9d. BARK, Seychelles, 115s. cwt. spot; shipment, 115s., c.i.f.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar spot 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

DIGITALIS.—*Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, 13s. 6d. per lb. spot nominal. Shipment, 12s. 6d., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 165s. per cwt. spot; November shipment, 154s., c.i.f.

HENNA. — Indian, for December–January shipment, 65s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot 130s. to 135s.; forward, 105s. to 110s. and medium amber, spot 112s. to 120s.; forward 95s. to 100s.; Argentine, spot, 120s.; forward, 105s. to 110s.; Canadian, 175s.; Mexican, spot, 120s., forward 110s. to 115s.

KARAYA. — No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 400s.; No. 2, 335s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — African, 6d. spot and 5d. per lb., c.i.f.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 2s. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s. 4d.

MENTHOL.—(Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 21s. to 22s. in bond. Brazilian for shipment, 18s., c.i.f.; spot, 20s. to 21s., in bond.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 80s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 65s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot is 2s. 11½d. to 3s. 1d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 11½d.; shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot, 3s. 2½d. nominal; December–January shipment quoted at 327s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) ANISE. — Spanish, 270s., duty paid; shipment, Cyprian, 195s., c.i.f. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 135s., duty free. CELERY.—Indian, 165s., spot; shipment firm at 162s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan now offering at 58s., duty paid; shipment quoted at 45s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Market continues firm. Cyprian 350s., spot, shipment 300s., c.i.f., nominal. DILL.—Indian, 90s., spot; shipment, 75s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 145s., duty paid; Indian, 175s., shipment; Chinese, 107s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian 170s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan unchanged 48s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 36s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 47s. 6d. to 70s., according to quality.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 3s. 4d. per lb.

SQUILL. — Italian spot, 175s. per cwt.; shipment, 170s., c.i.f. Indian, 75s. per cwt., spot.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.): Bees'.—Dar-es-Salaam, 455s.; shipment, 430s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 390s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey spot, 370s.; shipment, 352s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 740s.; shipment, 680s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

Prices of imported essential oils are subject to 15 per cent. surcharge if landed after October 26.

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 2s. per lb.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £142 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 7s. 3d.; shipment, 5s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 6s. 3d. in bond; no shipment offers; Chinese, 5s. 3d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 5s. 10d., c.i.f. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud-oil, ENGLISH B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

GERANIUM. — Bourbon, 95s. to 105s., spot.

OLIVE. — Spanish, £230 to £235 per metric ton f.o.b. Spanish port. Tunisian, £220 to £225 c. and f., London; Spanish oil spot, £275 to £285 per long ton ex wharf.

ORANGE.—Floridian sweet oil, 5s. to 6s. per lb. West Indian, 10s.; Spanish, 16s. 6d. to 18s.

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 52s. duty paid and 40s., c.i.f. per lb.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 14s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 17s. 6d. per lb.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore, 121s. 6d. per lb. spot. East Indian for shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1: The price of PYROGALLIC ACID was increased to make the N.F. grade $4·29 per lb. (up 21 cents). Also higher was GALLIC ACID at $2·52 (up 19 cents). QUININE and QUINIDINE were reported as steady after their advances of mid-November. Higher per lb. among CRUDE DRUGS were CALUMBA ROOT at 30 cents, up five cents, and KARAYA GUM, No. 1 powdered, at 74 cents, up nine cents. CHENOPODIUM was lifted to $8·25 a lb. for a 75-cent gain. Floridian ORANGE OIL at 45 cents was down five cents; and Algerian GERANIUM at $11·50 was down 50 cents.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, December 7

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull and Butcher hotel, 1277 High Road, Whetstone, London, N.20, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. T. D. James on "Illnesses of Famous People."

MICROCHEMICAL METHODS GROUP, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Feathers hotel, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4, at 6.30 p.m. Discussion meeting opened by Dr. D. W. Mathieson (School of Pharmacy, University of London), and Mr. L. C. Cross (Chemical Society), on "The Characterisation of Organic Compounds."

ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Unicorn hotel, Gidea Park, Essex, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. J. W. Lightbown (Medical Research Council) on "Measuring Biological Activity."

STOCKPORT BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Belgrade hotel, Dialstone Lane, Stockport, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. J. Downing (an executive officer, N.P.U.) on "Staff Training."

Tuesday, December 8

BLACKPOOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Imperial hotel, Blackpool, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. H. Steinman (treasurer, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Changing Events."

CHESTERFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Station hotel, Chesterfield, at 8 p.m. Members' films.

ELECTRONIC CONTROLS FOR INDUSTRY EXHIBITION, United States trade centre, 57 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1. Until December 18.

HARROW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Havelock hotel, Station Road, Harrow, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. F. M. O'Connor (Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents) on "Accidents, Drugs and Drink."

JUNIOR BRANCH, MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Fallowfield hotel, Manchester, at 7.30 p.m. Supper and dance. (Tickets 15s.)

LANCASTER, MORECAMBE AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Clarendon hotel, Marine Road, Morecambe, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. K. R. Fell on "A Pharmacist in Nepal."

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Metropole hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. P. Kerr (a member of Council) on "The Years Ahead."

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, White Hart hotel, St. Mary's Butts, at 8 p.m. Christmas party.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Mr. C. A. Johnson (laboratory of the British Pharmacopœia Commission) on "Analytical Problems Associated with the Framing of Official Specifications."

WEST MIDDLESEX CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Committee room, vestry hall, Ranelagh Road, Ealing, London, W.5, at 8 p.m. General meeting.

Wednesday, December 9

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hawthorns hotel, West Cliff, Bournemouth, at 8 p.m. Christmas dance and party.

BURNLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cross Keys hotel, Burnley, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. B. J. Thomas (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) on "Drug Addiction and the Pharmacist."

DUDLEY AND STOURBRIDGE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Talbot hotel, Stourbridge, at 7.30 p.m. Christmas party.

FIFE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Anthony's hotel, Kirkcaldy, at 8 p.m. Informal dance.

LONDON BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Auditorium, Wellcome building, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 7 p.m. Business meeting followed by film.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Harrison Memorial Lecture. Mr. D. Stephenson on "Experiences and Experiments in Tableting."

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fox on the Hill hotel, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5. Dr. G. Kirk (lecturer in pharmaceutical chemistry, Chelsea School of Pharmacy) on "Some Aspects of Drug Receptor Interactions."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Institute of Neurology, National Hospital, Queen Square, London, W.C.1, at 7 p.m. Dr. J. Marshall on "The Treatment of Transient Cerebral Ischæmia."

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Great Western Royal hotel, Paddington station, London, W.2, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. G. Clark (Geigy Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) on "Faces of Depression."

Thursday, December 10

BIOLOGICAL METHODS GROUP, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Feathers hotel, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4, at 6.30 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by informal discussion opened by Dr. E. C. Barton-Wright on "The Present Position with Regard to Microbiological Assay."

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Conservative rooms, Oxton, Birkenhead, at 8 p.m. Christmas party.

CHELSEA PHARMACY ASSOCIATION, The hall, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.30 p.m. Christmas party. (Tickets, price 2s. 6d., may be obtained at the door.)

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Police ballroom, Coventry, at 7.30 p.m. Social evening.

DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Three Tuns hotel, Durham, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. T. Hay on "More about Durham."

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Students' union, University of Strathclyde, John Street, Glasgow, C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Sherry-tasting evening. (Tickets available from the secretary.)

HOUNSLOW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sun hotel, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, at 8 p.m. Members' films.

INVERNESS PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION and NORTHERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Clansman hotel, Church Street, Inverness, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. D. M. Sloan on "Wine Festival of Italy" (illustrated).

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Engineers' club, Albert Square, Manchester, at 8 p.m. Scientific film evening.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Chemistry theatre, University of Nottingham, at 8 p.m. Dr. Shaw (department of chemistry) on "Explosives."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, London, S.W.3, at 4.30 p.m. "Chemotherapy of Malignant Disease in Gynæcology." (Admission by ticket only.)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor R. B. Fisher on "Chemical Transfer Across Membranes."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, School of Pharmacy, 29 Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor Rita Levi-Montalcini (professor of zoology, Washington University, United States) on "Growth Control of Sympathetic Nerve Cells by a Protein and its Antiserum."

Advance Information

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m., on January 13. Mr. G. Smith (Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Edinburgh) on "The Stability of Medicinal Preparations."

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent the number of appearances of the "spot" during the week

December 13-19	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.	W.&N.Wales
Alka-Seltzer	14	16	14	18	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	—
Anadin	3	6	3	6	4	3	6	3	3	4	2	2	—	—	—
Andrews liver salt	3	4	4	5	3	4	7	5	6	4	4	3	—	1	—
Anne French preparations	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antussin	3	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders and tablets	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Aspro	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	—	6	6	6	—	6	6
Bathjoys	4	2	6	1	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beecham's pills	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
powders	5	5	6	3	6	4	5	3	3	2	4	2	—	4	—
Bisodol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cuticura preparations	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dertu-creme	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	—
Dinnefords magnesia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disprin	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	1	1	1	—	2	—
Germolene	3	3	4	—	4	2	4	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Halaspray	2	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hand-e-cream	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxene shampoo	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia	1	4	4	2	3	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	—	4	—
tablets	2	3	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	5	3	2	—	3	—
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nulon	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—
Penetrol products	—	2	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Phyllosan	—	3	2	—	4	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Procol	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	4	4	4	3	1	2	—
Setlers	1	1	1	—	2	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sparklets syphons	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veno's cough mixture	1	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—
Woodward's gripe water	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS

Medical Propaganda

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: "Aspects of anxiety." No. 3 "Anxiety and the skin." No. 4 "For the panicky patient" (8-p. booklets). "The sulphonamides: a resurgence." No. 7 "Modern sulphonamides, their characteristics, how they differ" (8-p. booklet). "Pentrium . . . breaks the vicious circle in angina pectoris" (8-p. booklet). "Librium . . . four years of proof" (6-p. folder).

NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company. R.O. = Registered Office

GEO. A. HARMER & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £4,500. To acquire the business of a pharmacist carried on by A. C. Harmer as "Geo. A. Harmer & Son" at Eastbourne, etc. Directors: Alfred C. Harmer, M.P.S., and Kenneth A. Moore, M.P.S. R.O.: 49 South Street, Eastbourne.

OTMERNOTES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of selling agents to the pharmaceutical chemical trades, etc. Subscribers: Thomas A. Herbert and Jean Herbert, 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

QUALITY SEAL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers, distillers and merchants of and dealers in ammonia and tar, manufacturers of oxides, ammoniacal liquor, mineral and chemical substances, etc. Directors: Brian D. Harrison-Chinn, George W. Tipping and Iris V. Clarke. R.O.: 71 High Street, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

G. & J. RESEARCH CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To acquire the goodwill and assets of the business carried on by J. F. Allen as G. & J. Research Chemicals. Directors: Dr. Joseph F. Allen and Ghislaine F. M. Allen, 71 Downsview Road, Hassocks.

L. & J. ROBSON (KYLDANE), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, pesticides, etc. Directors: Lawrence Robson and Joan Robson. R.O.: Audley House, Charlbury, Oxford.

SAHARAN TRADING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of importers and exporters, and to manufacture, distribute, wholesale and retail goods including medical sundries. Subscribers: M. T. Down and William Baker.

SCIENTIFIC & RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £600. Directors: Richard W. German and Silvia E. German. R.O.: 32 St. Georges Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.

STOWGRANGE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: Stanley H. Lucas and Francis A. Dean. R.O.: 6 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2.

WELFARE FOODS (STOCKPORT), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in health foods and beverages, herbal cures, etc. Directors: Alan G. Birkett, Francis K. Birkett and Leon D. Birkett. R.O.: Coronation Bakery, Swallow Street, Stockport.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 18

For dentifrices (3)
KOLYDENT, 867,741, by American Home Products Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations containing ethyiodial diacetate and mestranol (5)
OVUNIL, B857,794, by G. D. Searle & Co., Skokie, Illinois, U.S.A.

For all goods (5)
PERNOZENE, 858,498, by S.A. des Laboratoires Robert & Carriere, Paris, France. PRISTACETS, 864,747, by Horlicks, Ltd., Slough, Bucks. CAMBILENE, 868,975, by Fisons Pest Control, Ltd., Harston, Cambs.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of the scalp (5)
PRODAN, 860,548, by G. T. Fulford Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Pinner, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of asthma (5)
EXASMA, B863,806, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (5)
LIPRINAL, 863,807, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all containing acetyl derivatives (5)
ACETAIR, 864,705, by The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For herbicides (5)
TREFMID, 868,255, by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use in the treatment of diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract (5)
SORBIDEL, 868,648, by Michel Delalande, Paris, France.

For hair drying machines and parts and fittings (7)
HAIR VANITY, B865,508, by Morphy-Richards (Cray), Ltd., St. Mary Cray, Kent.

For nail files and tweezers (8)
Device with words HAYWOODS CASTLE, 859,388, by J. H. Haywood, Ltd., Nottingham.

For photographic apparatus and parts (9)
SMENA, 858,520, by Technical & Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For photographic and cinematographic instruments and apparatus and parts and fittings (9)
PLUSMATIC, 867,976, by Paul-Plus, Ltd., Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.

For dental implements (10)
DALBO, 862,521, by Hans Dalla Bona, Berne, Switzerland.

For apparatus for administering anæsthetic gases and oxygen, and parts (10)
ENTONOX, 868,202, by British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, W.6.

For clothes brushes, brushes for toilet purposes, and lavatory brushes (21)
HUGHES, 841,667, by Johnson's Ethical Plastics, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For soap dispensers (21)
Device with words ADVANCE SOAPMASTER, 859,780, by Advance Linen Services, Ltd., London, W.1.

For drip tubes of glass (21)
STERIDRIP, 865,160, by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2.

For soap dispensers and small domestic utensils and containers (none being of precious metal or coated therewith) (21)
SAVAN, 868,498, by Savan Manufacturing Co., Manchester.

For sweetening materials (30)
SUCARYL, 858,767, by Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED
From the "Official Journal (Patents)," November 4

Production of paraffin wax. British Petroleum Co., Ltd. 977,643.

Adsorbent for plate chromatography. E. Merck, A.G. 977,649.

Preparation of degraded carrageenin. Evans Medical, Ltd. 977,692.

Starch derivatives. Chugai Seiyaku, K.K. 977,694.

Colchicine derivatives. Roussel-Uclaf. 977,696.

Production of carboxylic acid chlorides and carboxylic acids. Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik, A.G. 977,697.

Hydrazine derivatives and preparation of same. T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd. 977,709.

Chlorpheniramine N-cyclohexylsulphamate. Miles Laboratories, Inc. 977,711.

Pregnane derivatives. R. Bellon. 977,724.

Process for the production of quinolizine derivatives. E. Merck, A.G. 977,725.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 9.

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," November 11

Process for the production of 2-mercapto-4,6-bis-amino-s-triazine derivatives. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 978,249.

Water-insoluble allergenically active substances. Miles Laboratories, Inc. 978,262.

Method for coating particles. Abbott Laboratories. 978,264.

Method for coating tablets. Abbott Laboratories. 978,265.

Tetrahydro- and decahydro-isoquinolinium compounds. Wellcome Foundation, Ltd. 978,281.

Polymethine dyes, process of making them and photographic elements containing them. Kodak, Ltd. 978,289.

Synergistic antibiotic compositions and use thereof. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 978,295.

Process for the preparation of derivatives of phosphorous acid. Henkel & Cie, G.m.b.H. 978,297.

N-substituted nitrofurantoin derivatives. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. 978,298.

Penicillins. Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd. 978,299.

Photographic camera. Agfa, A.G. 978,326.

Glycol monoborate compounds. United States Borax & Chemical Corporation. 978,340.

Insecticidal esters of the pyrethrine type. Ceskoslovenska Akademie Ved. 978,351.

Quinazolone derivatives and process for preparing same. Mead Johnson & Co. 978,356.

Azetidine derivative. Lepetit, S.p.A. 978,359.

Compositions for suppressing growth of neoplasms. American Cyanamid Co. 978,367.

Actuator for aerosol medication spray dispensers. Revlon (Suisse), S.A. 978,374.

Afocal lens system for use in front of a main lens, especially for a photographic camera. Agfa, A.G. 978,389.

Production of the sodium-24 isotope. Siemens-Schuckertwerke, A.G. 978,411.

Iron preparations for intramuscular injection. Astra, Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, A.B. 978,485.

Monocular reflex cameras. Pentacon Dresden Kamera-und Kinowerke Veb. 978,486.

Bleaching alginic acid. Henkel & Cie, G.m.b.H. 978,494.

Amylose solutions. A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. 978,495.

Photographic reversal development process. Agfa, A.G. 978,516.

Yohimbane derivatives. Roussel-Uclaf, S.A. 978,531.

Production of 16β-alkylthio-17-oxo-steroids. Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 978,540.

Piperidine derivatives and processes for preparing same. Bochringer Ingelheim, G.m.b.H. 978,542.

10-alkyl-steroids and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G. 978,545.

Pressure-sensitive adhesive tapes. Johnson & Johnson. 978,566.

Hypodermic needles and syringes. S. Myerson and R. L. Myerson. 978,570.

Liquid detergent composition. Colgate-Palmolive Co. 978,575.

Method for producing L-homoserine by fermentation. Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Ltd. 978,593.

Production of detergent alkylate. British Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Ltd. 978,602.

Process for the manufacture of ultra-violet light absorbing cellulosic films and filaments. British Cellophane, Ltd. 978,605.

Photographic colour developers and processes of colour development therewith. Eastman Kodak Co. 978,624.

Photographic silver halide emulsions of increased sensitivity. Eastman Kodak Co. 978,625.

Dithiocarbamate fungicide and its preparation. L. H. Nash. 978,694.

Medical dressing. Svenska Rayon, A.B. 978,713.

Steroid compounds and processes for their preparation. Roussel-Uclaf. 978,725.

Steroid compounds and processes for the preparation thereof. Roussel-Uclaf. 978,726.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from December 23.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

PATENTS in a changing world. *New Scientist*, November 26.

FILTERING MOLECULES. *New Scientist*, November 26.

MAGNESIUM METABOLISM. Hypomagnesaemia and. *Vet Rec.*, November 28.

MEDICATED MAKE-UP. *Amer. Perf. and Cosmetics*, October.

KAOLIN. *Amer. Perf. and Cosmetics*, October.

BROMELAINS. Blood enzyme levels and permeability as modified by. *Amer. J. Pharm.*, July-August.

CHRONIC GRANULOCYTIC LEUKÆMIA. Old and new drugs in the control of. *Amer. J. Pharm.*, July-August.

OPHTHALMIC SOLUTIONS. New approach to sterilisation of. *J. Amer. Pharm. Ass.*, November.

CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE. Effect of, on leprosy. *Lancet*, November 28.

GLYCEROL. Effect of, by mouth on raised intracranial pressure in man. *Lancet*, November 28.



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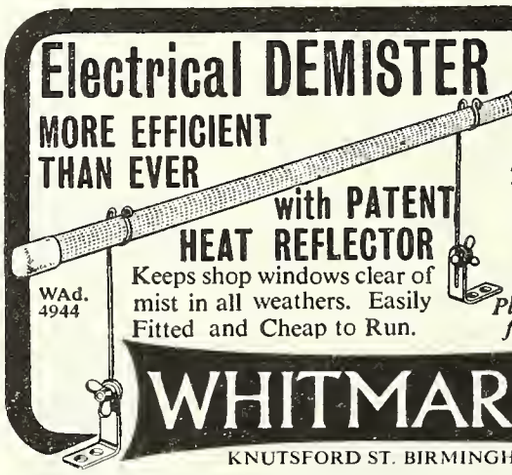


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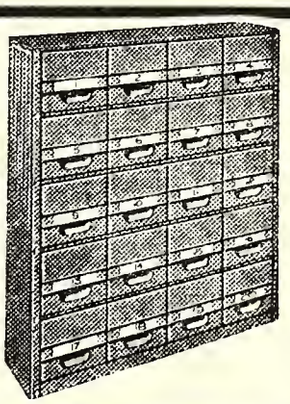
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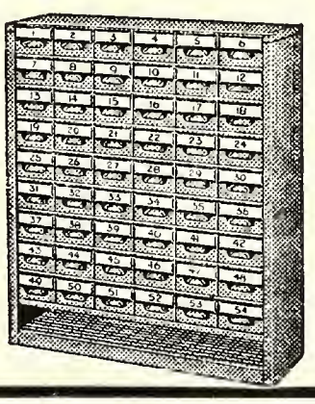
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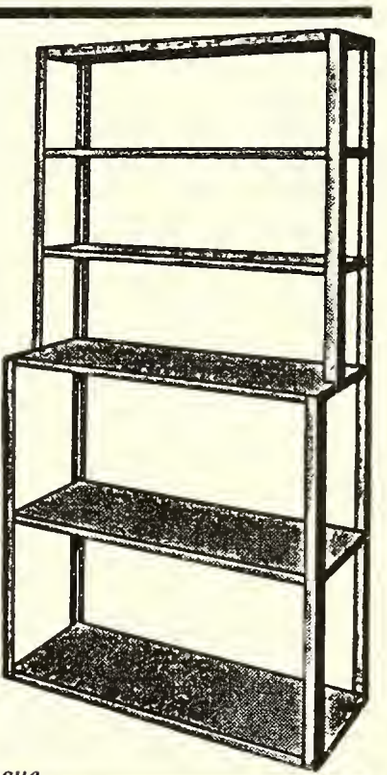


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CHRISTMAS 1964

The latest dates for acceptance of Classified Advertisements over the Christmas period are as follows:—

ISSUE	COPY DATE Not later than 4 p.m. on
DECEMBER 19, 1964	**DECEMBER 15**
DECEMBER 26, 1964	**DECEMBER 18**

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BROADMOOR HOSPITAL, CROWTHORNE, BERKS

Chief Pharmacist

required at the above hospital. Salary £1,067-£1,403 per annum. N.H.S. Conditions. Accommodation available.
Applications naming three referees to Physician Superintendent. C 9695

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Pharmacist

required. Part-time applicants will be considered. Apply to Chief Pharmacist (EDG. 2381, Ext. 327). C 9698

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Locum Pharmacist

required at the above hospital. Modern department. Every third Saturday morning off. Previous Hospital experience not essential. Salary £20 19s. per week. Applications to the Chief Pharmacist (Telephone: STE. 1222, Ext. 219). C 9672

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Pharmacist

required at the above hospital. Modern department giving good general experience. Every third Saturday morning off. Previous hospital experience not essential. Whitley Council conditions of service and salary. Applications in writing stating age, qualifications and experience together with the names of two referees to the Chief Pharmacist. C 9673

MORGANNWG HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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The appointment is subject to the terms and conditions of the appropriate Whitley Council. The salary will be according to age up to 21 years, commencing at £237 at 16 years, and for persons 22 years and over, a scale of £453 by 6 annual increments to a maximum of £597 per annum.
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NEWMARKET GENERAL HOSPITAL

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PADDINGTON GENERAL HOSPITAL, HARROW ROAD, W.9

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required for indefinite period. Apply immediately to the Hospital Secretary. C 666

STEPNEY GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, MILE END HOSPITAL, BANCROFT ROAD, LONDON, E.1

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Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Chief Pharmacist (Category IV) at Mile End Hospital. Whitley Council conditions of service. Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Pharmacist (Tel.: ADVance 4855). Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and the names of two referees, to the Group Secretary at the above address. C 9671

Appointments—Continued

ROYAL ALEXANDRA INFIRMARY, PAISLEY

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ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL

Pharmacist

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ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL, NORMANDY ROAD, ST. ALBANS, HERTS

Locum Tenens Pharmacist

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THE ROYAL INFIRMARY OF EDINBURGH AND ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

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C 6503

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Banstead,
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C9704

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